Hospitals - 1938

Alabama

MONTGOMERY, ALA. ADVERTISER
NOV. 5, 1938

'Warm Springs For Negroes Sought Through Dr. de Kruif

Do Not Overlook

Promise of the support of an Eastern foundation for a projected "little Warm Springs" for Negro victims of infantile paralysis at Tuskegee was made yesterday by Dr. Paul de Kruif, author of many popular health and scientific books, after conferring with State and Federal officials as a representative of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

Dr. de Kruif said the proposed treatment center, construction of which would be a WPA project, would be similar to that maintained at Warm Springs and estimated it would cost $150,000 to $200,000 to place it in operation. The sponsorship, he said of the eastern foundation depended upon his report as to feasibility. "I find such is the case," he reported.

In conferring with Dr. J. N. Baker, State health officer, Dr. de Kruif praised Alabama's present complete county health organization, the first in the South and the third in the nation, and showed much interest in the recently constituted East Alabama Health District in which problems peculiar to the rural South are receiving special attention from a staff of specialists.

Dr. M. O. Bousfield, director of Negro Health for the Rosenwald Foundation, accompanied Dr. de Kruif to Montgomery from Tuskegee where discussions of the proposed clinic were held with Institute authorities. "I was very favorably impressed with the cultural set-up," he said of the Institute.

Dr. de Kruif said he planned to return to New York after another visit to Tuskegee yesterday afternoon. While here he conferred with A. H. Collins, State Superintendent of Education, and W. G. Henderson, State WPA Administrator, as well as Dr. Baker.

Wants 'Little Warm Springs' Established At Tuskegee

—Spang

Dr. Paul de Kruif Promises Support of Well Known Eastern Foundation for Place to Treat Colored Victims of Infantile Paralysis.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 17—(Special)—Dr. Paul de Kruif of New York, author of many books on public health and other scientific subjects, during a conference here this week with Dr. J. N. Baker, State Health Officer, promised the support of a well-known Eastern foundation for a projected "Little Warm Springs" at Tuskegee Institute for Negro victims of infantile paralysis.

Dr. de Kruif who came here as the special representative of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, said the proposed treatment center, construction of which would be a WPA project, would be similar to that now maintained at Warm Springs, Ga. Its cost, fully equipped and ready for operation, he estimated at from $150,000 to $200,000. Stating the sponsorship of the Eastern foundation would depend upon his report as to the project's feasability, he said he had found it feasible.

Accompanying Dr. de Kruif to Montgomery from Tuskegee, where the proposed clinic was discussed with Institute officials, was Dr. M. O. Bousfield, Director of Negro Health for the Rosenwald Foundation, who said he was very favorably impressed with the cultural setup there. After concluding his conference with the State Health Officer, Dr. de Kruif while here also conferred with Dr. A. H. Collins, State Superintendent of Education, and State WPA Director W. G. Henderson.

told a meeting of the medical division of the Southern Conference of Human Welfare Wednesday by Dr. E. R. Coffey, of the U. S. Public Health Service, Washington.

In addition to asking for this appropriation, Dr. Coffey said, it is expected that an additional appropriation of $50,000,000 to be expended yearly over a 10-year period will be asked. "The money will be spent for the construction of hospital units alone and will be expended in sections where medical facilities are needed most," he said.

"It will take approximately 10 years for the huge plan to go into real effect and with the money which is expected to be obtained the U. S. health situation should be on a better scale than at any time in the history of the country," he continued.

Dr. A. W. Dent, representing the Flint-Goodridge Hospital at New Orleans voiced a plea for the placing of 5,000 Negro physicians throughout the country into the ranks of the American Medical Association. He said their work now is seriously handicapped because they do not belong. He stated further that if the plans now under way for the vast appropriation for the states' medical remedies go through, the Negroes will need that position more than ever.

HUGE HOSPITAL PROGRAM TOLD

Congress To Be Asked For Aid In National Building Plans

Age-Herald 11-24-38

Legislation designed to ask for an appropriation at the next meeting of Congress for the construction of hospitals throughout the nation, was

TUSCALOOSA, ALA. NEWS
NOV. 18, 1938 N22

For The Veterans

FROM Judge Petree's office as state director of the National Emergency Council comes an interesting picture of the government's activities in aiding its veterans, from the Revolutionary War down through the struggle of 1917-18. This sketch was prepared by our good friend, Dr. George L. Johnson, manager of the Veterans Facility here in Tuscaloosa, and Dr. Johnson points out that since 1790, the United States government has expended approximately $22,865,000,000 (those are billions, not millions) for all veteran activities, including the general administrative expense.

The first national pension act for survivors of the Revolutionary War who incurred disability in service was passed by the Continental Congress on August 26, 1776—only a few weeks after the conflict formally opened. For the Revolutionary War, the last veteran on the pension roll died in 1869 at the age of 109 years. The last widow of a veteran of the Revolutionary War veteran died only 32 years ago—in 1906—at the age of 92, and the last child of a Revolutionary War veteran died in 1911.

For the War of 1812, Dr. Johnson said, the last veteran died in 1905, and the last widow of an 1912 veteran died only this year! The last veteran of the Mexican War died in 1929 at the age of 98.

Dr. Johnson went on to point out that the Tuscaloosa facility now employs 290 persons who receive an aggregate annual salary of $452,715.49. During the fiscal year of 1938 the daily average of 326 beneficiaries received the hospitalization and domiciliary care and 2,535 persons were admitted for these purposes.

The Tuscaloosa facility has on file about 8,521 active compensation and pension award cases and during the fiscal year of 1938 made approximately 10,044 physical examinations.

Cost of veterans' relief by the administration in Alabama for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938 was $9,053,544, of which $7,322,916 went directly to beneficiaries in monetary benefits. The Veterans Administration also maintains a facility for negro veterans at Tuskegee under the management of Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, Jr. This facility had a patient load of 1,488 on October 29, 1938. Total investment of the administration for all buildings and plants in Alabama was given as $4,295,270.

No comment need be made on the figures which Dr. Johnson offers, except that they show, in a statistical way, the splendid work which is being done among our veterans. We cannot help but feel, however, that this work would give so much more satisfaction to Alabama and other Southern states were it extended to the veterans of the Confederacy.

Veterans of the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812 and the Mexican War would all be eligible to free hospitalization here at Tuscaloosa, were there any of them still alive. This free hospitalization is available to the veterans of the Spanish-American War, the veterans of the Philippine insurrection and the union veterans of the War Between the States—whether they be black or white. The white man is treated here and the negro at Tuskegee. A negro who fought on the Union side during the War Between the States is as eligible to hospitalization as any negro or white who fought during the World War.

The bars are kept up to the veteran of the Confederacy alone. The veteran of the Union army can come here to Tuscaloosa and get the finest of treatment at our hospital—but not the veteran of the Confederacy!

We are always being assailed with pleas for a united nation, and yet how can the South help from being irritated at a system which finds its veterans—men who fought for their own sovereign state in precisely the same manner that men of the North fought for their own sovereign state? Is it any wonder that the South is angered by a system which forces it to pay not only its own pensions but the pensions of the Union veterans as well? If Congress would but pass a bill to place the veterans of the Confederacy on an equal footing with the veterans of the Union—both in the matter of pensions and hospitalization—it would work wonders in returning to us the united nation for which we have clamored, and the expense would be mighty small.

Montgomery Ala. Advertiser
December 17, 1938

Civil Service Vacancy At Tuskegee Hospital

T. F. Watkins, Montgomery secretary of the U. S. Civil Service Board of Examiners, said yesterday an open competitive examination would be held here soon for the position of hospital attendant in the U. S. Veterans Administration Facility, Tuskegee, Ala. The position pays from $1,020 to $1,200 a year.

The facility at Tuskegee is for negro patients only and it is the policy of the board to select negro eligibles for appointment when reached for certification under civil service rules. Applicants must have reached their 18th but must not have passed their 45th birthday, except in cases where the rule is waived because of military or naval service.

Applications must be filed before Thursday, Dec. 22.

Hospitals -1938

Alabama

200 Physicians Attend 27th Annual Clinic Held At Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE—(ANP)—With more than two hundred physicians registered representing states from Texas and Arizona to the Carolinas and Florida, the 27th annual clinic and the 21st annual meeting of the John A Andrew Clinical Society closed here Saturday after a week of study and achievement. Dr. Robert W. Hedrick of Gary, Ind., president, and Dr. Cyril A. Walwyn, secretary-treasurer of the Society and medical director of John A. Andrew hospital, were in charge of the event which drew eminent physicians of both races as lecturers and demonstrators.

Hundreds of patients from all over Alabama and from surrounding states were treated by the skilled experts who used the clinical material thus made available to present a refresher course in treatment of various diseases.

Dr. R. A. Vondelehr, assistant surgeon general of the U. S. Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.; Dr. H. S. Smith, state health officer of Alabama; Dr. Murray Smith, Macon County Health officer; Dr. Charles S. Sherwin, St. Louis University Medical School; Dr. S. Adolphus Knopf, well known author and lecturer; Dr. L. M. Hill, Atlanta, president; Dr. George W. Bowles, York, Pa., president-elect; Dr. John T. Givens, Norfolk, secretary, and Dr. William McKinley Thomas, chairman of the executive committee of the National Medical association; Dr. Roscoe C. Giles of Chicago; Dr. M. O. Bousfield, medical director, Rosenwald Fund; Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, manager U. S. Veteran's Facility, Tuskegee; Dr. J. H. Hale and G. Norman Adamson of Meharry Medical College; Drs. George C. Branche, Jerome Peters and Prince B. Baker of the Veteran's hospital; Dr. Joseph Yampolsky of the Dept. of Pediatrics, Emory university, Atlanta; Dr. W. A. Younge and Dr. Vaughn of St. Louis; Drs. Homer Cooper, William N. Jones, N. R. Jefferson and S. C. Mullins of Provident Hospital, Chicago; Drs. Frederick W. Schultz and Alf S. Alving of the University of Chicago; Dr. John T. Chenault, A. H. Maloney, Howard University School of Medicine; Edward M. Howes, M.D., Howard University School of Medicine; N. O. Calloway, Ph.D., Fisk university; T. T. Fildon, M.D., Veteran's hospital, Tuskegee; F. Blake Daniels, M. D., Jacksonville, Fla.; L. A. Manone, M.D., Veteran's hospital, Tuskegee; J. A. Kennedy, M.D., Veteran's hospital, Tuskegee, and Paul E. Johnson, Chicago, were among those who spoke and gave papers or demonstrations.

Dr. Vonderlehr in his paper acknowledged assistance given by Drs. George C. Branche, Peters. Barker and Dibble of the Veteran's Hospital in the study of venereal disease made by the Public Health Service five years ago, and commended public health measures in Macon County, stating that since the survey by the Rosenwald Fund nine years ago positive syphillitic reactions had been cut from 39 per cent. to 19. Dr. Bousefield said that "the John A. Andrew Clinical Society continues to be a focal point for the South for specialists in all lines interested in Negro health problems. This clinic serves an outstanding use in furnishing a meeting place for teachers and students of medicine."

A public health meeting honoring the late Dr. C. V. Roman, a pioneer figure in the history of the clinical society, was held in the Institute Chapel Wednesday evening. A smoker at which various outstanding personalities, including Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the school, spoke, was held Tuesday evening. The society adjourned to meet next April. The executive committee of the National Medical association, and the Ladies Auxiliary of that body headed by Mrs. John T. Givens, held meetings during the session.

Rosenwald Gives Sloss Clinic $15,000

For immediate release April 28th

An alolcation of $15,000 was made by the Board of Directors of the Rosenwald Fund last week for equipment and training of personnel for the Slossfield Community Health Center, according to information received by Dr. J. D. Dowling, health officer, Birmingham, in a communication with the Rosenwald Fund today.

"These funds will insure the most modernly equipped health center in the United States," said Dr. Dowling. Included will be X-ray facilities, equipment for a laboratory and sterilizing room, a surbical clinic, a paediatric clinic; gynecology and obstetrics clinics; ear, eye, nose, and htroat clinics; complete dental equipment for one of the most modern dental clinics in the city, as well as furnishings and equipment for education, administrative and volunteer health activities.

Included also is an appropriation for the training of a Negro physician as Administrator, and a Negro public health nurse for the position of Nursing Supervisor of the health center.

Albany-Decatur, Ala. Daily
June 23, 1938

Negro Hospital

With the new government spending program now underway, it should be of prime interest to the people of this city to see that some of this money is diverted into channels which will make possible a negro hospital in Decatur to serve the large negro population of this section.

The first thought, of course, is how the program could be financed, even with the help the government might be willing to extend. Engineers and officials, of course, are the only ones in position to give a detailed answer to that question, but to The Daily the plan does not seem to lack feasibility.

The government, we believe, would be glad to make a grant to such an institution as a negro hospital here, for which the need is so obvious. The government probably would require that this community make a substantial contribution. We believe this could be done by the city and county cooperating on furnishing a site and whatever additional cash was needed to provide the community contribution could be raised at home and from various philanthropic enterprises we believe would be willing to have a hand in the project.

The time, however, to act is Now!

15 Years Ago

NEW YORK.—Louis Phal, better known to the sports world as Battling Siki, arrived in New York from Paris. He holds the French lightheavyweight championship.

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Col. R. H. Stanley, who served as superintendent of Tuskegee's veteran's hospital, has handed his resignation to Director General Hines and has asked to be relieved of his duties. Stanley has been the storm center ever since the hospital has been opened. Major Charles Griffith, former head of the federal hospital at Alexandria, Iowa, is now in charge. He is a Tennesseean by birth. He will remain at the head until a complete staff of our physicians is selected and detailed for duty.

Birmingham, Ala. News
October 17, 1933

20 HOSPITALS IN ALABAMA OKEHED

NEW YORK—Twenty Alabama hospitals today were announced on the approved list at the twenty-first annual Hospital Standardization Conference which opened here in connection with the Clinical Congress of the American College of Surgeons.

The approved Alabama hospitals are as follows:

Anniston, Garner Hospital; Bessemer, Bessemer General Hospital; Birmingham, Birmingham Baptist Hospital, Children's Hospital, Hillman Hospital, Norwood Hospital, St. Vincent's Hospital, South Highlands Infirmary; Decatur, Benevolent Society Hospital; Dothan, Frasier-Ellis Hospital, Moody Hospital; Fairfield, Employes' Hospital of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company; Ft. McClellan, Station Hospital; Gadsden, Forrest General Hospital, Holy Name of Jesus Hospital; Jasper, Walker County Hospital; Mobile, City Hospital; Mobile Infirmary, Providence Infirmary, United States Marine Hospital; Montgomery, St. Margaret's Hospital; Selma, Goldsby King Memorial Hospital, Vaughan Memorial Hospital; Sylacauga, Drummond-Fraser Hospital, Sylacauga Infirmary; Talladega, Citizens' Hospital; Tuscaloosa, Veterans Administration Hospital; Tuskegee, Veterans Administration Hospital; Tuskegee Institute, John A. Andrews Memorial Hospital.

Birmingham, Ala. News
October 20, 1933

PLAN NEGRO WARD

Addition To Tuberculosis Sanitarium To Cost $50,000

Construction of a new $50,000 Negro ward which will form a part of the Jefferson County Tuberculosis Sanitarium in Shades Valley, will be started next week, it was said Saturday morning by T. B. Hudson, area supervisor for the Works Progress Administration.

Mr. Hudson said the project sponsored by the county, would give employment to 80 men for six months.

George P. Turner, architect, said the building would be two stories of stone construction and would conform in design to the main building. The new structure will house 41 patients.

Montgomery, Ala. Advertiser
November 4, 1938

Tuskegee Students To Hear Dr. De Kruif

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Nov. 3—(Special)—Dr. Paul de Kruif will address the college assembly in the Institute chapel Friday morning at 8 o'clock.

Dr. de Kruif is in Tuskegee with Dr. M. O. Bonsfield, director of negro health of the Rosenwald Foundation. He will inspect the crippled children's unit of the John Andrews Memorial Hospital and attend conferences with President F. D. Patterson and Dr. John W. Chenault in connection with the crippled children's program.

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Dr. de Kruif said he planned to return to New York after another visit to Tuskegee yesterday afternoon. While here he conferred with A. H. Collins, State Superintendent of Education, and W. G. Henderson, State WPA Administrator, as well as Dr. Baker.

Infantile Paralysis Clinic for Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —Plans for a clinic for treatment of infantile paralysis to cost between $150,000 and $200,000 and to be located at Tuskegee Institute were revealed Saturday by Dr. Paul de Kruif, representing the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

ST. LOUIS, MO. POST-DISPATCH
OCT. 28, 1938

Willard Johnson, First Negro at the Barracks, Promoted to Tuskegee

Willard Johnson, who became the first Negro to be appointed to the Jefferson Barracks veterans hospital medical staff two years ago, left with his family last week for the veterans hospital at Tuskegee, Ala., where he received a promotion as medical technician.

During the two-year stay at Jefferson Barracks, Johnson won cooperation and admiration of the great medical staff. After ranking first in a civil service examination in 1934, he finally was taken on the Jefferson Barracks staff after authorities at Washington, D. C., notified him for the third time that he had been appointed.

Had Many Duties

Although Johnson was classified as a laboratory technician at the barracks, he found imself being used in almost every department, from assisting the head surgeon, handling X-ray and developing, to routine laboratory testing and hospital druggist.

Johnson was born at Leavenworth, Kas., the son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Johnson. He was graduated with honors in 1925 from the University of Kansas, Lawrence, where he majored in medicine.

Upon graduation he was appointed to teach bio-chemistry, bacteriology and health subjects at Rust college, Holly Springs, Miss. The field agent for the General Education Board became interested in his work and college record and awarded Johnson a scholarship to the University of Chicago where he received his master's degree in the field of bacteriology, parasitology and laboratory methods in 1928.

Aids Physicians

After another year at Rust college, Johnson became head of the biology department at the Tennessee A. and I. State college at Nashville. He remained there until 1933 when he resigned and came to St. Louis and established a private technician's biological laboratory at the Peoples hospital. The laboratory was equipped and designed to aid physicians in scientifically diagnosing and treating patients in accordance with modern methods of medical practice.

Soon after he had opened the laboratory, Johnson and the facilities of his laboratory were called upon to aid the government medical specialists sent from Washington to combat the spread of sleeping sickness.

Staff Without Negro

Johnson's promotion to Tuskegee

WILLARD JOHNSON

leaves the Jefferson Barracks hospital without a Negro on the medical staff, although a large number of Negro war veterans are housed at the institution.

Johnson was accompanied south by his wife, Mrs. Dorothy Johnson, who is the daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. James Stovall of Humboldt, Kas., and the sister of Chester E. Stovall of The Call, and their four children.

TUSKEGEE CLINIC TO BE RECOMMENDED

Infantile Paralysis Plan Is Favored By de Kruief

By United Press.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 1.—Dr Paul de Kruief, representing the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, today said he would recommend to the foundation establishment of an institution at Tuskegee similar to the Warm Springs Ga., clinic.

Initial cost, he estimated, would range from $150,000 to $200,000.

The foundation sent the author of "Microbe Hunters" to Alabama to ascertain whether such an institution for treatment of Negroes would be feasible.

After inspecting present facilities at Tuskegee and conferring with various state officials, Dr. de Kruief said he would urge the foundation to finance the institution. Works Progress Administration aid will be sought.

Dr. de Kruief announced that he planned to tour the nation during the next year seeking material for a book on the unemployment situation.

MONTGOMERY, ALA. ADVERTISER
NOV. 4, 1938 N8

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Hospitals - 1938

Alabama.

Colored Children Expected To Benefit From Infantile Paralysis Foundation

WARM SPRINGS, Ga.—(ANP)—Out of the campaign being waged by President Roosevelt and cooperating committees scattered throughout the breadth of the country in behalf of funds for a foundation designed to combat infantile paralysis may come help for the thousands of Negro children afflicted by the dread disease. This year the money given either by donations to President Roosevelt at the White House or raised through the numerous balls and parties held throughout the country is to go to a great foundation which will be used to institute treatment centers in hospitals in various cities.

Negro children have not been treated at Warm Springs. This institution is a private sanitarium which has served more as a laboratory to demonstrate what can be done in combating the disease than in giving treatment to the many. Fees are high in Warm Springs and due to the fact no facilities were provided for separate accommodations and the location is in Georgia, Negroes have not been admitted. It is expected that the new plan will do away with that disadvantage.

One of the first places being considered for the establishment of a clinic for colored children is at Tuskegee Institute. Tuskegee for the past year has maintained a crippled children's clinic through cooperation with the state of Alabama and the federal government, under the supervision of Dr. John W. Chenault, formerly of Provident hospital in Chicago and acknowledged to be the leading orthopedic specialist among the colored physicians of the country. Crippled children from all over Alabama and nearby sections of the South have been sent to Tuskegee for treatment in various children's diseases during the past year. Remarkable results have been achieved.

The director of the Warm Springs Foundation visited Tuskegee recently and was greatly impressed by the calibre of the work there. Under the new plans of the foundation, funds will be available for the furtherance of the work in hospitals throughout the country and John A. Andrew at Tuskegee will probably be one of the first to embark upon this program. Whatever institutions are developed in the South will be separate.

John A. Andrew Clinical Society to Meet April 3

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. March 24.—Distinguished physicians and surgeons from all sections of the country will be in attendance upon and will speak in connection with the twenty-seventh annual session of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society which will be held at Tuskegee Institute, April 3 through the 9, it was announced today by Dr. F. D. Patterson, President of Tuskegee Institute.

Problems of the physicians in urban and rural centers as well as the latest and most approved methods in the care and treatment of numerous types of diseases will be presented in papers by outstanding physicians and surgeons. Roundtable talks will also be a feature of the sessions with men prominent in the field of medicine leading the discussions.

Dr. C. A. Walwyn, Medical Director, Tuskegee Institute, said, practically every section of the country will be represented in the attendance and indicated that among those who have said they would be present are:

Dr. Edward L. Howse, Head of the Department of Surgery, Howard University Medical School, Washington, D. C.; Dr. S Adolphus Knopf, New York City; Dr. E. S. Jones, Hammond, Indiana; Dr. Charles F. Sherwin, University of St. Louis, St. Louis, Mo; Dr. R. A. Vonderlehr, Assistant Surgeon-General, U. S. Public Health Service, Washington: Dr. Joseph Yampolsky, Department of Pediatrics, Emory university, Atlanta; Dr. C. Norman Adamson, Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. N. C. Calloway, Fisk university Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. Homer P. Cooper, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. U. G. Dailey, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. John T. Givens, General Secretary, National Medical Association, Norfolk, Va.; Dr. J. H. Hale, Meharry Medical College, Nashville Tenn.; Dr. Robert M. Hedrick President, John A. Andrew Clinical Society, Gary, Ind.; Dr. Elizabeth W. Hill, Evanston, Ill.; Dr A. H. Maloney, Howard University School of Medicine, Washington, D. C.; Dr. T. M. Smith Chicago, Ill.; Dr. E. T. Taylor St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. Alf E. Thomas, Detroit, Mich., and Dr. W. A. Younge, Medical Director, St. Marv's Infirmary, St. Louis, Mo.

Institute Clinic Is Marked By Big Attendance

200 Register At Annual Meeting Of Doctors And Nurses

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., April 5.—The second day of the 27th annual clinic and the 21st annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society was marked by an unusually heavy attendance of people from Macon County, all sections of Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and Tennessee.

At the out-patient clinic for medical examination, tonsilectomies, consultation with dermatologists and visits to the pediatric clinic on signs, symtoms and treatment of syphillis in children.

The pediatric clinic was in charge of Dr. Joseph Yampolsky, department of pediatrics of Emory University, and chief of the anti-luetic department, Atlanta.

Dr. Yampolsky also presented a most informing paper at the afternoon session on "Acute Hemmorrhagic Nephritic in Negro Children." The other paper of the afternoon was "Congential Absence of Upper Two-Thirds of the Vagina with Rudimentary Unicornate Uterus," by C. G. Norman Adamson, Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn., was very informing. Dr. Adamson was formerly interne at the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital.

At 10 a.m. the executive committee of the National Medical Association met in the lecture room of the Hollis Burke Frissell Library, with Dr. William McKinley Thomas presiding.

Facility Extends Invitation

Features of the Monday night session was the presentation of Dr. E. H. Dibble, Jr., manager of the Veterans' Administration Facility, Tuskegee, formerly secretary-treasurer of the Clinical Society. Dr. Dibble brought greetings from the staff of the Veterans' Facility and invited the visiting physicians and nurses to visit the facility during the week.

Dr. A. S. Mitchell gave an illustrated lecture on birth control. Dr. Homer P. Cooper, Chicago, discussed "Functional Treatment of Fractures" and showed slides and moving pictures of improved methods of treating fractures by using the unpadded cask with the advantages of first exact reduction, exact fixation and exercise. With this method the patient, after a very short time, is able to resume his normal duties while wearing the cask.

Dr. Charles S. Sherwin, St. Louis University Medical School, was presented by Dr. A. M. Vaughn, who spoke on "An Original Method of Repairing Old Muscle Tendon Avulsions." Dr. Sherwin paid a very fine tribute to Dr. J. Jerome Peters, of the Veterans' Facility. "It was during Dr. Peters's internship in the X-ray department in a St. Louis hospital that he gave me the opportunity to put my treatment of fractures into operation," Dr. Vaughn said.

Legislation Is Urged

Dr. S. A. Knopf was presented to the society. Dr. Knopf, who has written extensively on hte subjects of tuberculosis and syphillis said "Tuberculosis and syphillis could be cut down to a great extent if doctors were allowed to do what they ought to do in educating the public in control of conception. I plead with you to go home from here and plead with your legislators to let you do your sacred duty to save lives and blot out insanity by preventing conception amongst those who are affected with tuberculosis and syphillis. See that your laws are changed, that you not only have the right to prevent conception of children among syphillitic and tuberculars, not only for medical reasons, but for social reasons. It is a crime against society to have more children going into homes not able to care for them economically—into homes where there are already too many children."

Dr. Kopf will be the principal speaker at the C. V. Roman public health meeting which will be held in the Institute chapel Wednesday at 7:30 p.m.

Doctors and nurses arriving Tuesday brought the registration to near the 200 mark.

Institute Opens Its Annual Clinic

TUSKEGEE, ALA., April 4. — The 27th annual clinic and the 21st annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society opened here Monday morning with a new high in early registration. A hundred and five physicians and surgeons had registered for the opening session. Rev. Harry V. Richardson, chaplain, Tuskegee Institute, gave the invocation. Dr. J. H. Griffin, past president of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society, presented the president, Dr. Robert M. Hedrick, Gary, Ind., who presided throughout the day. President Hedrick introduced to the society the new secretary-treasurer, Dr. Cyril A. Walwyn, medical director, of Tuskegee Institute. During the morning, Dr. E. T. Taylor, St. Louis, Mo., treasurer, National Medical Association; Dr. John T. Givens, Norfolk, Va., executive secretary, and Dr. William McKinley Thomas, Leavenworth, Kan., chairman, executive board, National Medical Association, and Claude A. Barnett, director, Associated Negro Press, Chicago, were presented.

The paper, "Synthesis and use of a new drug for protozan infestation," by Dr. N. O. Calloway, was exceptionally well received.

The afternoon session was interrupted for a few moments to receive a word of greeting from Dr. Roscoe Giles, Chicago, ex-president of the National Medical Association and the John A. Andrew Clinical Society.

Papers, "Infections of the neck," by Dr. A. N. Vaughn, and "The treatment of ruptured appendix with diffuse spreading peritonitis," by Dr. E. S. Jones, and the paper and discussion by Dr. H. L. Allen, University of Chicago, provoked constructive discussion from members of the society.

Both sessions demonstrated fully the primary purpose of the clinic which is to give practical instruction to the general practioneer.

In addition to the papers scheduled for the evening other members of the National Medical Association, arriving for the executive committee meeting of that body, which will be held Tuesday morning, will be presented. Among those who will be presented will be Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, Tuskegee Institute, and Dr. John A. Kenney, former director of the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, and personal physician to Booker T. Washington.

Dr. Walwyn announced that the out-patient clinic would open at 7 o'clock. The clinics will continue throughout the week.

Institute Clinic Ends Session

27th Annual Meeting At Tuskegee Draws Big Attendance

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, April 9. —The twenty-seventh annual clinic of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society closed its sessions today with the election of officers. The physicians and surgeons in attendance were unanimous in pronouncing this one of the most successful clinics in the history of the organization from the standpoint of paid up registration, attendance upon the technical meetings, variety of cases presented, excellence of papers and discussions and sections of the country represented by outstanding physicians and leaders in the medical profession.

During the clinic former internes of the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital held their annual meeting. Among those present were: Dr. E. H. Dibble, Dr. G. Norman Adamson, Dr. A. B. McKenzie, Dr. G. N. Woodward, Dr. J. D. Carr, Dr. Clay E. Simpson, and Dr. Davis. Many graduates of the Nurse Training School were present throughout the week to assist in the operating room in the various clinics.

For some years it has been evident that a dental clinic would be a valuable addition to the medical and surgical clinics already being held and approved a resolution for the establishment of a clinic of the graduate licensed practitioners of the dental profession.

Invited to Mississippi

During the last day of the session a number of outstanding physicians were presented to the body. Dr. A. W. Dumas, Natchez, Miss., urged that young physicians come to Mississippi —a state with 1,000,000 Negro population with only 54 Negro physicians. "You will find," said Dr. Dumas, "that Mississippi will offer you a lucrative practice and a place as fine to live in as Michigan or Harlem." Dr. LeCount Cook, Freedman's Hospital, Washington, D. C., said that the John A. Andrew Clinic was one of the best, if not the best clinic for Negroes in this country. Dr. Edward L. Howes, Howard University, Washington commended Dr. Walwyn on the fine case history records and laboratory record. Dr. Robert M. Hedrick, president of the society, was commended unanimously for the excellence of the program of the present clinic and for the advancement that the society made under his administration.

In appreciation of the work being done by the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, Dr. Cyril A. Walwyn, medical director; Dr. R. A. Vonderlehr, United States Public Health Service, stated that his service was happy to present to the clinic a standard screen for the showing of slides and moving pictures. A letter was sent to Dr. Walter A. Crump expressing the regret of the society because of his inability to attend the clinic this year. Dr. Crump has been a regular attendant at the clinic for more than 15 years. Expressions of appreciation were also sent to Mrs. Elizabeth Mason for the excellent facilities provided at the hospital and at the clinic building which she gave in memory of her grandfather.

New Officers Elected

The following officers were elected: Dr. E. T. Taylor, St. Louis, Mo., president; Dr. J. M. Franklin, Prairie View, Texas, vice-president; Dr. C. A. Walwyn, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, secretary-treasurer; Dr. A. B. McKenzie, Tuscaloosa, Alabama, general supervisor of clinics; Dr. B. O. Moore, Hopkinsville, Ky., supervisor of surgical clinics; Dr. S. Blake Daniel, Jacksonville, Fla., assistant supervisor of surgical clinics; Dr. W. F. Clark, Raleigh, N. C., secretary surgical clinics; Dr. S. H. Freeman, Nashville, Tenn., assistant secretary surgical clinics; Dr. L. R. Dabbs, St. Louis, Mo., supervisor of medical clinics; Dr. Clay E. Simpson, Owensboro, Ky., secretary of medical clinics; Dr. S. M. Clark, Knoxville, Tenn., supervisor of obstetrics and gynecology; Dr. J. J. Peters, Tuskegee, Ala., supervisor of Roentgenology; Dr. C. A. Ward Jacksonville, Fla., supervisor of anaesthetics; Dr. C. E. Jamieson and Dr. M. M. Dillard, Chicago, anaesthetics, and Dr. R. L. Brown, Jacksonville, Fla., supervisor ear, nose and throat.

Institute Clinic Hears Talk On Appendicitis

Annual Meeting Will Last Through Week

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., April 7.—"Eat more soup" was the injunction of Dr. S. Adolphus Knopf in his lecture to the students, faculty and members of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society at the public health meeting held in the institute chapel Wednesday night. "We must eat more soup if we want to do away with appendicitis. Appendicitis is strictly an American disease and it is rarely found in Europe and that is because Europeans never have a meal without soup."

Instructions Given

Dr. Knopf continued with the admonition against taking castor oil when one felt a severe pain in the right side; it might be a symptom of appendicitis. "Appendicitis," he said, "is a job for the surgeon. It cannot be cured by medicine either from a doctor or from the family medicine chest." He assured the audience that neither cancer nor tuberculosis are hereditary and that both are now curable if taken in time and given the proper treatment. He especially urged sunshine, decent living quarters and wholesome food as preventive measures against tuberculosis infection.

Dr. Knopf, who is 81 years old, and one of the country's outstanding authors and lecturers on matters of public health, closed his address with a touching tribute to Booker T. Washington whom he met in New York more than 40 years ago.

At Thursday afternoon's session papers were read by Dr. J. H. Hale, whose subject was "Acute Pacreatitis," and by Dr. Edward L. Howes, who discussed "The Conquest of Gas Pains."

President Patterson Is Host

Thursday evening the Clinical Society, with Dr. Robert M. Hedrick presiding, heard papers by Dr. W. A. Younge, Dr. Charles F. Sherwin and Dr. Edward L. Howes. Later in the evening the visiting physicians were the guests of President F. D. Patterson and members of the institute faculty at a reception in Logan Hall.

Dr. Clay E. Simpson, secretary, medical clinic, reported that despite the heavy rains the out-patient clinic has been crowded to capacity. Many of the patients having been brought in by social workers and agricultural workers in this and surrounding states.

The scientific meeting will close Friday with a symposium on X-ray examination of the gastro-intestinal tract, by Dr. J. J. Peters and others.

The meeting will close with the election of officers on Saturday morning.

Dothan, Ala. Eagle
September 21, 1938

NEGRO HOSPITAL IS OPENED HERE BY DR. NEWSOME

Building Made Available Through Donations

For the first time in Dothan's history, a hospital for Negro use, exclusively, has been constructed and is now in operation. The founder, Dr. M. L. Newsome, Negro physician, has named the institution the Newsome Hospital for Negroes. The structure is located on West Pilche street.

The buildin was made available through donations of white persons and Negroes, both in cash and furnishings, such as bed linen, beds, rugs, towels, glassware and kitchen utensils. Largest cash donation totaled $35, Dr. Newsome said.

All physicians and the public are nvited to visit the hospital, Dr. Newsome said. At present the nurses staff consists of one graduate nurse and several who are n training. Dr. Newsome said the hospital was an open staff—one at which any licensed physician may treat patients.

20 HOSPITALS IN ALABAMA OKEHEL

NEW YORK—Twenty Alabama hospitals today were announced on the approved list at the twenty first annual Hospital Standardization Conference which opened here in connection with the Clinical Congress of the American College of Surgeons.

The approved Alabama hospitals are as follows:

Anniston, Garner Hospital; Bessemer, Bessemer General Hospital; Birmingham, Birmingham Baptist Hospital, Children's Hospital, Hillman Hospital, Norwood Hospital, St. Vincent's Hospital, South Highlands Infirmary; Decatur, Benevolent Society Hospital; Dothan, Frasier-Ellis Hospital, Moody Hospital; Fairfield Employes' Hospital of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company; Ft. McClellan, Station Hospital; Gadsden, Forrest General Hospital; Holy Name of Jesus Hospital; Jasper, Walker County Hospital; Mobile, City Hospital; Mobile Infirmary, Providence Infirmary, United States Marine Hospital; Montgomery, St. Margaret's Hospital; Selma, Goldsby King Memorial Hospital; Vaughan Memorial Hospital; Sylacauga, Drummond-Fraser Hospital, Sylacauga Infirmary; Talladega, Citizens' Hospital; Tuscaloosa, Veterans Administration Hospital; Tuskegee, Veterans Administration Hospital; Tuskegee Institute, John A. Andrews Memorial Hospital.

Birmingham, Ala. Post
November 7, 1938

TUSKEGEE CLINIC TO BE RECOMMENDED

Infantile Paralysis Plan Is Favored By de Kruief

By United Press.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 5. — Dr. Paul de Kruief, representing the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, today said he would recommend to the foundation establishment of an institution at Tuskegee similar to the Warm Springs, Ga., clinic.

Initial cost, he estimated, would range from $150,000 to $200,000.

The foundation sent the author of "Microbe Hunters" to Alabama to ascertain whether such an institution for treatment of Negroes would be feasible.

After inspecting present facilities at Tuskegee and conferring with various state officials; Dr. de Kruief said he would urge the foundation to finance the institution. Works Progress Administration aid will be sought.

Dr. de Kruief announced that he planned to tour the nation during the next year seeking material for a book on the unemployment situation.

MOBILE ALA. REGISTER
NOV. 5, 1938

Negro Health Center Is Seen For Tuskegee

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 4.—(AP)—Dr. Paul de Kruief, representative of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, foresaw today possible establishment of a center at Tuskegee, Ala., for treatment of negro victims of poliomyelitis.

Dr. de Kruief said an Eastern foundation had agreed to sponsor the project by making a grant if it were found feasible, and he would report such was the case.

Dr. de Krueif said the proposed treatment center would be somewhat similar to that maintained at Warm Springs, Ga., and estimated it would cost $150,000 to $200,000 to place it in operation.

Hospitals – 1938

D.C.

To Close Hospital

6-3-38

Call

DR. SIMEON L. CARSON

6-3-38

Nationally known surgeon and head of the private hospital in Washington, D. C., which bears his name will close the institution on August 1, and devote his time to private practice. Dr. Carson said he will sell the hospital to a "suitable practitioner."

Tampa Fla Tribune
November 25, 1938

TAMPA'S NEGRO HOSPITAL WILL BE DEDICATED

$100,000 Institution To Be Opened Sunday

Today and tomorrow will be busy days at the new $100,000 negro hospital, where equipment, most of it new and modern, was being installed by the city hospital board in preparation for the formal opening Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The hospital, built in Roberts park, on the west bank of the Hillsborough river by the WPA, is of brick and concrete and virtually fireproof. It consists of a two-story central section, nurses' quarters being on the second floor. The rest of the establishment consists of one-story units divided into private rooms, wards, and other facilities of the modern hospital.

The main entrance, overlooking the river, opens on a corridor with reception room to the right and office to the left. The principal wing corridors lead off to right and left. At the rear is the entrance to the kitchen and two dining rooms.

15 Private Rooms

There are 15 private rooms, eight semi-private, two eight-bed wards, two four-bed wards, and two psychopathic wards.

Special facilities include operating room, with new equipment, including a new gas machine; general sterilizing room, doctor's dressing rooms, laboratories, X-ray laboratory, record room, drug room, obstetrical room and children's department. Besides the main kitchen there are two diet kitchens in which food prepared in the main kitchen may be kept hot electrically.

The main kitchen is being equipped with electrical ranges, a big electrical refrigerator, electric dish washer, and other modern appliances. Behind it in a basement is the boiler room. The building is steam heated by gas. A small heating unit is installed for summer use.

An electrical signal system is installed to all beds. Venetian blinds are on all windows.

Dedication Ceremonies

The dedication will be at 3 o'clock Sunday under auspices of the Tampa negro chamber of commerce, with a ceremony to include talks by Mayor Chancey, WPA officials, civic and negro leaders.

Those on the program include Carl D. Brorein, president of the Tampa Urban league; Clarence H. Holtsinger, chairman of the Tampa hospital board; Alderman Rosenthal, D. B. McKay, former mayor; Dr. W. M. Rowlett, representing the Hillsborough county medical society; Postmaster Wall, M. J. Mackler, executive director of the Tampa Housing authority; Superintendent Robinson, and others.

Negro leaders expected to attend include Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, national director of the negro division of NYA, and one of the outstanding negroes of the south. Dr. G. W. P. Johnson, director of the old hospital, will be medical director.

Pictures of Clara Frye, negro nurse who established the old negro hospital, and for whom the new building is named; Mayor Chancey and Brorein, are to be unveiled.

All doctors of the city hospital staff are on the staff of the negro hospital with negro doctors as associates.

$117,404 Negro WPA Hospital Opened

TAMPA Fla.,—(ANP) Hailed by an editorial in the Tampa Daily Times as "one of the most significant public welfare events to take place in this city in a long time," the opening of the new $117,404 Clara Frye Tampa Municipal Hospital for Negroes becomes another valuable civic investment made by the WPA in its drive to improve community health standards.

Ft. Meade, Fla., Leader
December 8, 1938

NEW NEGRO HOSPITAL DEDICATED

The most modern, best equipped negro hospital in Florida if not in the entire southeast has been dedicated at Tampa. Built with WPA assistance, the new brick and concrete structure replaces a decrepite old building which has long been regarded as not only an eyesore, but dangerous from a standpoint of fire danger. The hospital includes 15 private rooms, eight semi-private rooms, two eight bed wards, two four bed wards, and two psychopathic wards. The new hospital, is named after Clara Frye, negro nurse, who established the original hospital.

Dedicate New $117,000 Hospital In Tampa, Florida

TAMPA, Fla.—Hailed by an editorial in The Tampa Daily Times as "one of the most significant public welfare events to take place in this city in a long time," the opening of the new $117,404 Clara Frye Tampa Municipal Hospital for Negroes becomes another valuable civic investment made by the Works Progress Administration in its drive to improve community health standards.

The hospital, built in Roberts Park on the Hillsboro River at the foot of Union Street, replaces the congested and dilapidated quarters of the present Lamar Street Hospital. With its equipment furnished partly by the city, and partly thru private donations, the new structure takes care of the hospitalization needs of a large portion of the population here.

Constructed of brick and concrete, the hospital building is virtually fireproof, and consists of a two story central structure with nurses' quarters on the second floor. Private rooms, wards and other facilities of the modern hospital are located in the one-story wings. The main entrance overlooks the Hillsboro River and opens into a corridor with a reception room to the right and offices to the left. Further down from the main entrance is the principal wing corridor. In the rear is the entrance to the kitchen and two dining rooms.

Fifteen private rooms, eight semi-private rooms, two eight-bed wards, two four-bed wards and two psychopathic wards are located in the principal wing. The hospital will accommodate a total of sixty-two beds. Forty beds are now ready for use. Dr. G. W. P. Johnson, is medical director.

Special facilities in the Municipal Hospital include an operating room with new equipment among which is the latest gas machine; a general sterilizing room, doctors' dressing rooms, loboratories; Xray, record, drug and obstetrical rooms and a children's department.

In addition to the main kitchen there are two diet kitchens where food prepared in the main kitchen can be kept hot electrically. The main kitchen is equipped with electrical ranges, a huge electrical refrigerator, an electric dishwasher and other modern appliances. In a basement to the rear of the main kitchen is the boiler room. The hospital is steam heated by gas. A small heating unit is installed for summer use.

Under the auspices of the Tampa Negro Chamber of Commerce, the new hospital was dedicated on November 27.

Mayor R. E. L. Chancey and other city officials joined with WPA officials, medical and civic leaders, in the ceremonies which included the unveiling of a portrait of Clara Frye, the colored nurse who established the old Negro hospital and for whom the new building is named.

Hospitals- 1938

Florida

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
September 20, 1938

—Photo by Roscoe Frey, Tribune Staf

NEGRO HOSPITAL NEARS COMPLETION—Work on the new negro hospital, a WPA project, is progressing steadily and the building will be ready for occupancy next month.

Jacksonville, Fla. Times-Union
October 9, 1938

Health Group To Assemble

Tuberculosis Workers to Take Training Course.

Tuberculosis workers from 10 Florida counties will arrive in Jacksonville today for a two-day training course to be conducted by the Florida Tuberculosis and Health Association. The meetings, beginning at 9 A. M., Monday will be held in the Roosevelt hotel.

The course is being given to persons engaged in tuberculosis work and in an effort to insure uniformity in policies, procedures and program. Dr. W. A. Doppler, New York, health education consultant with the National Tuberculosis Association, will be featured on the program.

Among those who will attend are Mrs. George B. Merrell, Clearwater; Mrs. H. Sand, Bartow; Mrs. Bob Jones, New Smyrna Beach; Mrs. T. M. Joiner, Fort Lauderdale; Mrs. Cecil Jones, DeFuniak Springs; Miss Almeda McGinnis, Cocoa; Mrs. Frances T. Johnston, Tallahassee; Miss Frances Moorhead, DeLand; Mrs. M. L. Collins, Fernandina and Mrs. Emma Chalker, Starke.

The first session will give a brief scientific basis for programs of tuberculosis prevention and control. Dr. A. J. Logie, director, Division of Tuberculosis, State Board of Health, will be the speaker.

Dr. Doppler will discuss "Health Education Programs,, Their Interpretation to the Public".

Mrs. H. Reed Edmunds, Leesburg, field worker for the association, will discuss the local tuberculosis program and several phases of Christmas Seal sale work. Miss Gladys Malcolm, executive secretary, Tuberculosis Association of Duval County;, Mrs. Ray Pynchon, executive secretary and Mrs. Constance Roumillat, office secretary, Florida Tuberculosis and Health Association, and Thelma Livingston, director, Negro Adult Education, Florida Works Progress Administration, also will speak during the two-day meeting.

At 1 P. M., tomorrow a luncheon will be held in the Roosevelt, at which Dr. Doppler will be the principal speaker. He will discuss "Educating the Community on Health." Dr. T. Z. Cason, member, executive committee, State association, will preside. B. K. Hall, president, Tuberculosis Association of Duval County, will also attend.

A visit to the Negro Tuberculosis Rest Home is scheduled tomorrow afternoon through the courtesy of the Tuberculosis Association of Duval County.

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
November 1, 1938

Tampa's New Negro Hospital Completed

The new negro hospital, built by the WPA in Roberts park on the west bank of the Hillsborough river at a cost of $87,000 is completed and ready to be opened, W. M. Harkness, area supervisor, said yesterday.

It will be opened as soon as possible, Mayor Chancey said. Details will be arranged by the hospital board, to which the mayor sent a communication from a group of local negroes suggesting that a dedication be held Nov. 20.

M. J. Mackler, vice president of the Tampa Urban league, received a gift of more than 100 pieces of table silver from Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Jones, who recently gave up their home at 408 East Lafayette street. They asked that it go to the hospital

Jacksonville, Fla. Times-Union
October 16, 1938

Government Contributes Big Sum for Hospital Facilities

New Institutions and Additions to Others Included in Program.

Building of new hospitals, as well as modern additions for structures where present inadequate facilities make it impossible to care for thousands of Florida citizens vitally in need of scientific treatment, today forms one of the most important phases of the Works Progress Administration's program to improve the health of the Peninsula State.

This opinion is held, not only by officials of the WPA, and the heads of governmental units which have sponsored the projects, but it also has been voiced repeatedly by many others, including past and prospective patients.

Florida WPA Administrator Robert J. Dill has revealed that the total costs of buildings to be used for hospitals and the promotion of health stands at $819,939.89, of which the Federal Government has contributed well over a half million dollars.

Seven of these buildings have been completed and are in use, replacing what project sponsors described as "inadequate, antiquated" and even "dangerous" structures Two others are now moving toward completion in Jacksonville and at Lake City.

Largest of the buildings now under construction is the addition to the Duval County Hospital at Jacksonville. This structure, which will increase the capacity of the local charitable institution by 160 beds, and add space for laboratories, detention rooms and other facilities is of three stories and basement.

Ready In Four Months.

It is of reinforced concrete construction and will be largely fireproof. Workmen are now engaged n completing the interior work, such as the plastering, and the laying of tile, and the addition should be ready for use in about four months.

An interesting feature of the addition to the Jacksonville hospital was the building of a sun-deck atop the second floor on the west side, where future youthful patients and convalescents may conspire with the climate on favorable days to speed the restoration of health.

The badly needed Jacksonville facility was set up to cost $257,276, of which the WPA's share was $137,378. It covers an area of 175 feet by 105 feet.

Already complete and in use at Jacksonville is the two-story and basement addition to the State Board of Health Building. Constructed of brick, steel and concrete, this facility, while not devoted to hospitalization, is certainly a part of the State's headquarters for health. WPA expenditures on this structure amounted to about $40,000.

To aid in the isolation of tuberculosis among negroes, the WPA also completed the construction of a rest home on Millner Street in Jacksonville. The work on this building was begun under the Florida ERA and the job was completed with an outlay of $19,156.22 of which WPA furnished $8,493.17.

Now moving toward completion at Lake City in Columbia County is the Cone Hospital, named in honor of Florida's Governor, Fred P. Cone.

This modern fireproof structure is being built of limerock, concrete and steel and will cost more than $80,000 complete. Overlooking a lake this hospital, of single story construction, will contain 14 private rooms, white and negro wards with space for 16 additional beds, as well as an accident room, delivery room operating room, examination room X-ray room and waiting room.

WPA Gives $53,662.

WPA's allocation toward the cost of Cone Hospital was $53,662.

Operated jointly with the white tubercular hospital is a small structure to house negro tuberculosis patients, which was built by the WPA at a cost of $7,377.48.

Replacing facilities described as "inadequate and dilapidated," a new general hospital now serves Floridians living in the vicinity of Brooksville in Hernando County. Prior to the time the WPA completed the present facility, the nearest hospital was 50 miles away to the south.

This building is two stories in height with a basement. It is of fireproof construction and contains space for 26 beds, an operating room as well as other modern im

provements, together with quarter for nurses. WPA workers also graded and landscaped the surrounding grounds. In all the project cost more than $50,000.

At Tampa, WPA workmen have completed three separate facilities designed to improve health standards in that Gulf Coast city.

Largest of these was the County Home and Hospital which was completed at a cost of more than $200,000 of which the WPA furnished more than $175,000. This building replaced frame structures, which were frankly described by the sponsor as "dangerous." The home and hospital, in addition to providing modern facilities for hospitalization, also includes space for the care of indigent persons in Hillsborough County.

Fireproof Construction.

It is of fireproof construction throughout, and is regarded as one of the most distinctive projects to be completed in that area by the WPA.

Serving to safeguard the health of the entire city is the Tampa Municipal Negro Hospital finished by the WPA at a cost of $126,860. This structure also is of fireproof construction with concrete foundations and brick walls. There is 16,065 square feet of floor space, containing quarters for 55 beds, an operating room and laboratory.

A steady expansion in the work of the Tampa municipal clinic made necessary the construction of a new brick and concrete building at the corner of Tampa and Scott Streets. It is a two-story structure and covers an area of 50 by 100 feet. Expenditures amounted to about $40,000 of which the WPA furnished $24,617.07.

While the WPA program for the improvement of facilities for hospitalization in Florida already has won the approval of interested groups and impartial observers, it was learned at State headquarters that plans already are under consideration for a further expansion.

New hospitals, it was announced, will be built where great need exists and other inadequate facilities are to be improved or replaced.

Tampa, Fla., Times
November 26, 1938

Tampa's New Negro Hospital to Be Dedicated Tomorrow

Clara Frye Tampa Municipal Negro Hospital, $100,000 institution on the west bank of Hillsborough River at the foot of Union St., will be dedicated at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon with a program including talks by public officials and civic and Negro leaders. The hospital will be open for inspection after the dedication.
—Staff photo by Gerald B. Smith.

NEGRO HOSPITAL DEDICATION SET

Local, Federal Officials to Speak at Ceremonies Here Tomorrow

The Clara Frye Tampa Municipal Hospital for Negroes at the foot of Union St., will be dedicated at a ceremony at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon at the hospital.

Ground for the new $100,000 institution, named after Clara Frye who operated a hospital here for about 30 years, was broken on July 18, 1937, by Mayor Chancey, and the building was completed early this week.

Equipment has been furnished by the City and partly through private donations. The Tampa Electric Co. furnished an entire room. Louis Wohl Co. donated several chairs, and a donation was made by the Hyde Park Presbyterian Church.

The structure will accommodate 62 beds, with 40 being equipped for immediate use. Dr. G. W. P. Johnson, medical director, said the others would be installed when the need arises.

Principal speakers on the program will be Mayor Chancey, R. J. Dill, State Administrator for the WPA; William Harkness, area supervisor for the WPA; Representative Peterson, Carl D. Brorein, Clarence Holtsinger and Dr. Johnson.

City Representative Rosenthal will give the congratulatory address and other addresses will be made by G. R. E. Lee, president of the Florida A. and M. College and Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, representative of the National Negro Youth Administration.

Music will be furnished by the State WPA Orchestra and the Beulah Baptist Choir. Immediately after the program the following pictures will be unveiled: Clara Frye, by James Austin; Mayor Chancey, by M. J. Mackler and Carl D. Brorein, by Mrs. Carroll. Inspection of the hospital will follow.

Hospitals–1938

Florida

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
January 1, 1938

NEGRO LEADER URGES PEACE IN HOSPITAL ROW

Blames 'Bellowing' for Cornerstone Dispute

Blaming the "bellowing of selfish negro leaders" for the new dispute involving the number of inscriptions on the cornerstone of the new Clara Frye municipal hospital for negroes, C. Blythe Andrews, president of the negro chamber of commerce, yesterday called for a new deal by way of letting the cornerstone remain as it is.

"There seems to be some dissatisfaction about the cornerstone in the Clara Frye municipal hospital," he said. "This stone, as many recollect, was laid a few weeks ago amidst pomp befitting an oriental state.

"Now you hear some of my colored brethren, a limited number here and there, claim that the stone is incorrect, that it ought to be yanked and new names and new inscriptions inserted.

"From close observation it appears that about 12 of my brethren are doing most of the bellowing. Further study reveals that only about two are really sincere. The other 10, if you boil down their pop-gun shooting, are selfish—that is, if you put their names on the stone, you will hear no further complaint from them.

Says It's Minor Incident

"The cornerstone is a minor and unimportant incident to the hospital. It did not warrant all the public shouting and vainglorious display given its laying in the first place. You could very well leave it out entirely, or merely insert a blank stone, and I doubt if posterity would be affected or know the difference.

"If we must have more names on display and thus give more people additional credit, there is plenty of time and ample room with plaques in the hallways.

"We expect to see a bronze plaque near the entrance containing the names of the mayor, aldermen, hospital committee and several distinguished white citizens. It is fitting that these names should be placed at the entrance so that all who enter may glorify the names of the splendid characters who saw the hospital through to the end.

"If it is desirable to put other names on display, many more plaques in bronze may be inserted with all the names of those who clamor for recognition.

Hospital Is Big Interest

"What should interest the deep concern of every public-spirited citizen, without regard to race or religion, is to see that the hospital is modernly equipped and well-appointed.

"What should gravely concern my negro brethren, and our well wishing white friends, is to see that the hospital is manned with the most competently trained negro staff.

"My colored brethren have learned excellent pop-gun shooting from our distinguished white friends. It seems to be typical of white and black Tampa. We squabble and wrangle all the time.

"History teaches that no definite civic growth and sound progress can ever be wrought in an atmosphere charged with continual wrangles and discords.

"There ought to be some beginning point for the birth of a new spirit for Tampa, a spirit denoting unselfishness and progress.

"We may well begin this new deal for Tampa by letting the cornerstone in the Clara Frye hospital alone."

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
March 6, 1938

TAMPA BENEFITS FROM WPA JOBS BY $3,138,826

Mayor Prepares Survey For Cities' League

A survey showing the tremendous value to Tampa of WPA work, which totaled $3,138,826 for projects completed and under construction to March 1, has been prepared by Mayor Chancey to be sent this week to federal authorities.

The data will be submitted through the Florida League of Municipalities and the mayor has sent an urgent letter to county commissioners and mayors of other Florida cities asking them to make similar reports, so all will present a fair picture of WPA benefits in the state.

The league, sponsor of the study in Florida, will compile and turn the Florida reports over to the WPA, the American Municipal association and the United States Conference of Mayors, sponsors for the whole country.

The Tampa figures show 58 projects completed at a cost of $1,632,847, for which the government has put up $1,302,535.

22 Under Construction

There are now under construction the following 22 projects totaling $1,505,979, for which the government has put up $1,012,668:

Repairs to Tampa Bay hotel, $138,000; Bayshore seawall projects, $406,739; negro hospital, $87,089; Cuscaden park, $95,927; Spanishtown creek $123,637; addition to incinerator and stockade, $40,721; Bayshore paving, $104,562; Bayshore yacht basin, $44,410; Rey park, $18,120; enlargement of trailer park, $43,783; Thirty-fourth street paving, $37,898; tax survey, $28,741; Twenty-sixth street, $52,568; Ragan park recreational building, $18,641; Ridgewood park sewers, $31,397; city health building, $35,855; completion of Peter O. Knight administration building, $21,919; completion Howard avenue paving, $14,620; Bayshore paving, Swann to Rome avenue, $114,686; supplement negro hospital $25,315; completion of incinerator $6743; widen Fifteenth street, $15,351

In addition to the foregoing there are 17 projects totaling $1,176,406, for which the government is asked to put up $749,850. Some of these have been approved; others are awaiting approval.

U. S. Gives $2,315,203

For the work completed and under way the government has given Tampa $2,315,203, and most of this money has been spent and the city already is reaping the benefit.

"We are attempting to show specifically the value of this splendid work to our city at present and for years to come, and we hope all other cities in the state will join with us," Mayor Chancey said.

"We place high value on such a project as Cuscaden park, for example. Although this project is not yet completed, juvenile authorities tell us delinquency has dropped 50 percent in territory around it."

The mayor referred to tourist park improvements and the trailer park which are bringing more visitors to Tampa. The negro hospital and a new building for the city health department have been needed for years, he said, and will help to prevent illness and bring health to many.

Leading Projects

Most noted of all projects is the Bayshore seawall and drive, one of the outstanding WPA projects in the United States, and Peter O. Knight airport and its buildings, eventually to have a large part in bringing more air commerce to Tampa. By a tax survey now in progress the foundation is being laid for a new deal for the taxpayer.

"I believe Tampa has a WPA program of which any city should be proud," the mayor said. "All the foregoing benefits are in addition to employment given thousands of Tampa citizens."

Photographs of outstanding projects have been taken and will be sent in with the survey.

In urging other cities and counties to join in the state-wide report, the mayor said results are almost certain to have a definite effect on future operation policies of the WPA and other agencies.

"Therefore as I view the proposal, it is highly important that each city and county submit an accurate and effective appraisal along the lines suggested," he said. "Naturally this appraisal must be representative of the entire state, smaller towns as well as cities, if the state-wide report is to be truly representative of Florida."

Tampa's data probably will go out today or tomorrow.

Clearwater, Fla. Sun
February 9, 1938

NEGROES TO AID HOSPITAL

Announcement of the intention of Clearwater negroes to aid in the Morton F. Plant Hospital's present drive for funds was made in the following letter to Alfred Marshall, general chairman of the drive, by Milton Rooks, principal of the Curtis Elementary School (negro), received yesterday:

"The colored citizens are both mindful and appreciative of the fine service given members of their group at the hospital. Therefore, they regard it their patriotic duty and are ready to work with any program you and your committee may suggest or outline to them. Out finincial contribution may not be very much but we desire to go on record as being one hundred per cent behind this worthy movement."

The Morton F. Plant Hospital has a special negro ward, equipped with four beds.

Tampa, Fla., Times
August 24, 1938

Cornerstone Names Are Decided Upon

The Board of Representatives last night voted to include the names of the Mayor and entire membership of the Board in the inscription to be placed on the cornerstone of the new Tampa Negro Hospital.

Formerly it was planned for only the names of the members of the Hospital Committee and the Mayor to be included, Representative D'Arpa told the Board in introducing the motion.

Representative Rosenthal pointed out he had been informed that there is a large amount of furniture stored in the University of Tampa which might be used in the new hospital. It was voted to have the matter investigated and redeem furniture which might prove useful. It was also pointed out that some medical equipment, not now in use at the Municipal Hospital, might be removed to the Negro Hospital.

Avon Park, Fla., Times
September 9, 1938

Negro Hospital Sought For Here

A proposal for a negro hospital in the quarters here was presented to the city council Thursday night by Charlie Hall, negro. He asked the city's cooperation and President Earl Hartt named Mayor M. E. Covington to investigate in conjunction with Dr. I. W. Chandler, city health officer.

$10,000 Addition To Fla. Hospital Will Be Dedicated Sunday

Published in Miami Herald

Dr. V. D. Mizell Named Medical Director — Annex To Serve 15,000 People of Broward County

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla., Mar. 17—It was revealed here this week that Dr. V. D. Mizell, who until recently was a successful practitioner here, has been elected by the board of trustees of the Provident Hospital as medical director of the new $10,000 addition to the institution. The recently completed wing is to be dedicated March 20, at which time D. M. Rosenthal will be the principal speaker.

Assisting the new medical direc- much-needed modern building was sponsored by Mrs. F. A. Balch, white, president of the Broward Hospital League. Mrs. Balch was assisted by her husband, F. A. Balch, J. H. Methany, Mesdames R. D. Coleman and Lucy Collins; Misses B. Tolbert, A. Godcharles and Sylvia Alridge.

Necessity for the annex was brought to the attention of a white citizen of Broward County last fall when one of he domestics attached to his household was stricken and removed to the old building. Out-moded conveniences and antiquated material struck a responsive note which was responsible for the task of fund-raising with which to undertake construction of a new, modern building.

Asisting the new medical director will be Dr. J. F. Sistrunk, superintendent, and a highly capable staff of colored and white physicians and surgeons. The present nursing contingent will be supplemented with post-graduate nurses in the specialties.

The hospital is expected to relieve the distress of a large part of the fifteen thousand Negroes of Broward County, and its central location makes it accessible from all part of the area it serves.

Avon Park, Fla., Sun
September 10, 1938

$5000 Negro Hospital Is Proposed

Mayor Covington Is Head of Committee To Work Out Plan

A proposition brought before the city council Tuesday night for the establishment of a negro hospital met with approval of the mayor and council, and Mayor Covington was asked to select a committee and look into the matter.

The proposal was submitteed by Charlie Hall, colored, who asked that a PWA project be sponsored for such a hospital, at a total cost of $5000. This would be handled under the plan through government grant of $2250 and loan of $2750. He estimated repayment on a 30-year basis at interest would cost $200 annually, and that lights, water and a custodian would cost $700, making a total annual charge of $900.

The city owns the Knights of Pythias building, a two-story frame building, which councilmen considered using for the purpose. This would either be remodeled or moved to a more suitable location, it is said. Mayor Covington endorsed the idea strongly and suggested that negro welfare organizations in the north would give financial assistance to building and furnishing such a hospital. Col. F. N. K. Bailey also spoke in favor of the plan and offered his assistance.

Covington agreed to work out a more detailed proposition and submit it later.

T. J. Harris was granted a permit to put a wood yard in the rear of the fire station for a period of 15 months.

The sale of nine lots to Mrs. J. M. Lyle in exchange for $900 worth of side walk certificates and interest was approved.

John Hood appeared for Mrs. Charles Clements and asked to redeem the north half of the old B&B building, which had been forclosed for taxes, amounting to $1,248.90. Hood made a cash offer of $250, which was taken under advisement.

Tampa, Fla., Times
September 29, 1938

CITY HUNTS FURNITURE FOR NEGRO HOSPITAL

With early completion of the negro hospital, the city is looking in cellars and garrets for furniture and equipment. The health committee of the board of aldermen was put on the job to see what could be found in unused rooms of the Tampa Bay hotel building, but was able to report no luck. The committee searched in the city hospital and found some in the basement that will be dusted off for the negro hospital.

Pensacola, Fla., News
November 9, 1938

HALF OF PUPILS ARE FOUND WITH DENTAL DEFECTS

Dr. Stebbins Finds Northwest Escambia Children Need Teeth Treated

Nearly half the students examined in four Northwest Escambia schools have dental defects, Dr. A. L. Stebbins, director of the Escambia county health unit, stated last night after a day spent in checking the physical condition of the pupils in the schools at Pineville, Nokomis, Davis and the Walnut Hill negro school.

Dr. Stebbins, assisted by Nurse Louise Nielsen and Mrs. Louis Gouche, WPA housekeeping aide of Century, examined 37 youngsters in the Pineville school. Of this number 18 had dental defects, nine had subnormal vision and 13 had infected tonsils.

At Nokomis, 42 were examined. Dental defects were found for 14, defective vision for three and tonsil trouble for five.

At the Davis school of 55 examined, 30 suffered dental trouble and 15 had tonsil infection. No visual tests were made.

In the Walnut Hill colored school, 25 were examined with four having dental defects and seven bad tonsils.

During the day the health officials gave dyphtheria toxoid to 108 white children and 30 colored.

Tampa, Fla., Tribune
November 4, 1938

LAKE NEGROES HAVE FINE HEALTH SET-UP

Get Recognition for Excellent Results

Lake County negroes have received a fine recognition this week for their work in connection with the national health program, according to a statement by Mrs. C. K. Whitaker of Eustis, chairman of the negro work for the Lake County Tuberculosis and Health Association.

A certificate of merit was awarded by the National Health Week Committee sponsoring the national negro health movement and Lake is one of the few counties in Florida that received such recognition as well as one of the few counties in the state that has its own tuberculosis and health committee as a part of the Tuberculosis and Health Association. Only three other counties in the state have qualified in this work and they were Escambia, Hillsborough and Pasco. This certificate of merit is made for the following activities:

Clean-up of the premises in which negroes live; home improvement, including screening, etc., done by the negroes; clean-up and improvement of the school grounds; making tuberculosis contacts with the negroes' family physician and educational work to prevent the spread of tuberculosis among negroes carried on as a part of the programs through community schools, churches, lodges, etc.

The Lake County Tuberculosis and Health Association recognizes the value of health work among negroes as many of the servants of this county come from negro homes and would be a source of spreading disease.

The sane negro leadership among their own people is recognized by this national association. The chairman of this negro work was J. W. Johnson of Leesburg and active work is done by Goldie Long, negro county school supervisor.

This community tuberculosis work among negroes is financed through the sale of Christmas Seals.

Birmingham, Ala., Age Herald
November 21, 1938

HUGE HOSPITAL PROGRAM TOLD

Congress To Be Asked For Aid In National Building Plans

Legislation designed to ask for an appropriation at the next meeting of Congress for the construction of hospitals throughout the nation, was told a meeting of the medical division of the Southern Conference of Human Welfare Wednesday by Dr. E. R. Coffey, of the U. S. Public Health Service, Washington.

In addition to asking for this appropriation, Dr. Coffey said, it is expected that an additional appropriation of $850,000,000 to be expended yearly over a 10-year period will be asked. "The money will be spent for the construction of hospital units alone and will be expended in sections where medical facilities are needed most," he said.

"It will take approximately 10 years for the huge plan to go into real effect and with the money which is expected to be obtained the U. S. health situation should be on a better scale than at any time in the history of the country," he continued.

Dr. A. W. Dent, representing the Flint-Goodridge Hospital at New Orleans voiced a plea for the placing of 5,000 Negro physicians throughout the country into the ranks of the American Medical Association. He said their work now is seriously handicapped because they do not belong. He stated further that if the plans now under way for the vast appropriation for the states' medical remedies go through, the Negroes will need that position more than ever.

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Macon (Ga.) Telegraph
November 6, 1938

Give the Negroes a Hospital

A committee consisting of outstanding leaders of the Negro race is sponsoring a movement for the establishment of a separate Negro hospital in Macon, to be operated entirely by physicians and nurses of that race.

The Telegraph believes this movement is entirely worthy of support and should be given co-operation and encouragement.

It is pointed out that the death rate among Negroes is three times that of the white population. The inhumanity and economic waste of such a death rate is appalling and yet, so far as hospitalization is concerned, we are probably doing the best we can with the limited facilities for Negroes at the Macon hospital. Leaders of the race themselves point to the undesirable situation where white nurses are in attendance on male patients of the Negro race. There is a strong feeling that the Negro population, generally, would respond to a sense of responsibility. To realize that they were "on their own" would inspire them with pride and initiative and encourage them to the most diligent care in surgical and medical treatment, and in that broad field of hygiene and sanitation which constantly reduces the toll of invalidism and death.

In this connection it is well to pay special heed to the point made by the committee that our domestic service is drawn 100 per cent from our Negro population. The health of the whole community depends upon the sanitary environment in which these domestic servants live and it is believed they would respond to the educational guidance along this line sponsored by their own race.

We are also reminded that Negroes constitute 40 per cent of the population of Macon and Bibb county. With only 27 beds at the Macon hospital for 32 thousand Negro inhabitants in the city and county, it is obvious that the facilities for their treatment are inadequate.

The committee in charge of this movement points out that the Seventy-fifth congress passed a joint resolution making appropriation for useful public works projects initiated by local communities, provided they make application for PWA funds, and offering a grant of 45 per cent of the cost. The committee suggests either that a separate Negro municipal hospital be built or that the privately owned St. Luke hospital be taken over as a nucleus. By so doing, the committee continues, "you will give Negro physicians and nurses the consideration they deserve in treatment and care of Negro patients in the city- and county-owned and controlled institutions which are supported by taxes from all the people—white and colored."

The duplication of overhead expenses in the operation of two hospitals cannot outweigh the considerations of simple justice and the increased efficiency in the medical care of the Negro population.

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OLD INSTITUTION'S DANGERS LISTED BY TWO ATTACHES

Patients in Distress Being Turned Away for Lack of Space, While Staff Sleeps in Shifts.

FIRE TRAP HAZARD IS TERMED SERIOUS

Would Be Impossible To Remove Ill to Safety, Statement Declares.

Nurses at the half-century-old Grady hospital—the persons who know more about the deficiencies, defects and shortcomings of the outmoded and obsolete institution than any other group in the world—yesterday urged approval of building bonds as "the greatest health insurance available to citizens of Atlanta and Fulton county."

Citizens of Atlanta and Fulton county will vote November 2 on a $6,550,000 bond issue designed to bring more than $15,000,000 in public improvements to the two governmental units, and the nurses, those who know the joys, the sorrows and the disappointments of Grady patients, are supporting the bonds for all purposes, but especially for Grady.

Patients Turned Away.

Pointing out that "an average of 27 patients a day are refused admission to Grady because of inadequate room and facilities," Misses Virginia Lewis and Georgia MacRae, nurses, cited the fact that "not only indigents but thousands of persons in all walks and strata of society are rushed to Grady as emergency cases and need every facility of modern science to cope with their serious injuries."

"Those persons we are forced to turn down deserve attention," Miss Lewis said. "They are not refused because we do not want to take them. They are sent out suffering because we just do not have the room to treat them. Bed space is limited in all departments, and every room is crowded to capacity. That, of course, is the main reason why a new Grady should be constructed—a Grady adequate to meet the demands made on it."

18 Nurses—One Room.

At this point, Miss MacRae seconded what Miss Lewis had said, and added:

"I am one of 18 nurses sleeping in one room with one bath. That should be remedied also. In negro unit dormitories, 28 sleep in one of the rooms, and the beds are used all day and all night, the nurses sleeping in shifts or relays."

The Grady project is one of a group included in the $4,000,000 bond issue which the city will submit to the voters on November 2. The county will offer its $2,250,000 issue for ratification on the same day.

"There are many defects to the present Grady," Miss MacRae explained. "The only fire escapes at the white unit are on the front of the building. There are two. The only escape on the negro unit is on the rear.

Fire Dangers.

"Just suppose we had a fire with an average of 525 patients every day of the year in their beds. We have two elevators—one in the white and one in the negro units. The only way we could get patients out would be to take them down the elevators or try to carry them down the stairs. It would be an impossible task.

"Scores would be burned to death or injured seriously in case of fire. Grady long has been known as a patchwork of obsolescence and a veritable labyrinth of firetraps. The new hospital will eliminate these conditions.

"When poor people come to us for treatment, we want to do our full duty and relieve their suffering. When one takes his automobile to a shop, he selects a good mechanic with good equipment, but Atlantans have been sending themselves to a poorly-equipped hospital for many years and have done nothing about it. "They have a real opportunity to correct this emergency now."

Inadequate Equipment.

"Our equipment long since has been outmoded in virtually every department," Miss Lewis added. "The X-ray department has needed a new machine for years. Our laboratories are inadequate, the maternity wards in both the white and colored units cannot meet the demands made on them.

"Last year a total of 3,745 babies were born—more than 10 for each day in the year.

"The white unit admitted 9,941 cases last year, and turned down about 27 patients a day, of which from six to ten should have had treatment. The white and negro emergency rooms treated 45,058 cases last year, and the white clinic examined 94,497 patients—an average of 304 patients a day.

"There is no room for a diet kitchen in the negro unit, and the one elevator takes up passengers, food and patients and takes out garbage as does the one in the white unit. The negro clinic served 132,597 persons last year.

Obstetrical Cases.

"Obstetrical cases are dismissed in the negro unit at from 48 to 72 hours, and the general average of hospitalization time for maternity cases in both the negro and white units is only nearly five days.

"The white nurses' home, without any fire escape, was built for 100 persons. It houses 225.

"Our departments for treatment of children—pediatric cases—are always overcrowded. These little tots should be given a chance to overcome their physical defects and become useful members of society instead of lifetime liabilities, but we have difficulty even in taking out their tonsils. There is a waiting list five months old.

"I think we would have enough nurses to look after the patients we now have if we could devote our time to nursing instead of having to do other things which unskilled persons could accomplish. We need more maids and orderlies. A new building will mean a general betterment of health conditions. If we permit disease to go untreated among the poorer classes of the community, we establish a definite hazard for everyone."

NEGRO HOSPITAL MEETING IS SET

Groups Interested in Establishing Institution to Meet Next Thursday

Local groups interested in the enlargement of charity facilities of the Macon hospital will be invited to meet in the grand jury room of the courthouse at 7:30 p.m. next Thursday, Dr. C. C. Harrold said last night.

The meeting was set following a session yesterday of members of the Macon Medical Society of Bibb County, the Macon Ministerial Association, Negro ministers and Negro physicians.

The group met at the county health building.

Letters are being sent today to the board of county commissioners, Mayor Charles L. Bowden, the city council, the Macon hospital commission and the board of water commissioners.

"We have found that all these groups have been working for the same thing," Dr. Harrold explained, "and these letters are to request the entire groups to meet next Thursday."

Dr. Harrold was designated at the session yesterday to send out the letters.

"We will study the entire question for enlarging the charity facilities," he stated.

"This is no attempt to force the hospital commission," Dr. Harrold emphasized, "as the meeting is merely to inform them that these groups are interested in the project."

He said that they will co-operate in "seeing that Negro doctors be given increasing care in looking after those who need medical aid in our city."

Atlanta Ga Constitution
October 20, 1938

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New Hospital Would Be Swell,' Say Nurses

Constitution Staff Photo—Roton.

"A new hospital would be swell!" is registered by Miss Virginia Lewis, left, and Miss Georgia McRae, nurses, as they study plans for a reconstituted Grady as a part of the $15,000,000 city-county improvement program.

"Those persons we are forced to turn down deserve attention," Miss Lewis said. "They are not refused because we do not want to take them. They are sent out suffering because we just do not have the room to treat them. Bed space is limited in all departments, and every room is crowded to capacity. That, of course, is the main reason why a new Grady should be constructed—a Grady adequate to meet the demands made on it."

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Wanted A General Hospital

IF the colored populace of Atlanta should envy anything, i should be the tine hospital facilities afforded the race in cities like Saint Louis, New Orleans and the brand new outfit at Tampa Fla. Hospitalization is just as important as good educational facilities and no city is safe without unlimited and unconditional hospital resources.

Atlanta long ago became the hub city of the southeast. It has grown in leaps and bounds and on every hand there are added industries and great educational plants. At the same time hospital facilities are open to only two classes, the well to do who are able to stand the high prices and the poor who are compelled to accept charity. Under such a procedure there are thousands of people in our city who die for the want of proper medical attention and hospitalization.

For many years Grady Hospital has served a long felt need. It has as far as its facilaties would allow, rendered a wholesome service. Of late the crowded conditions there have brought about such strict scrutiny about patients admitted to treatment that it is almost impossible for many needy and deserving cases to be accepted. In days gone by Grady served as a great factor in preventative medicine. In that many people would go there for periodic examination and observance in an effort to stay off illness.

At a time when the federal government is striving to make work for its millions of unemployed, the colored people of Atlanta should get busy and ask for a general hospital. This can be easily done and there are those public spirited citizens who are ready to get out after the hospital once they are given directions.

There are well meaning philanthorpies and boards who would be glad to invest money in such a long felt need. Again there are people around Atlanta who would be willing to make such donations as lands for the development of such hospital facilities as the city might need.

It is frightful when one stands still and ponders over the limited hospital facilities open to colored people in Atlanta. The long list of the late appearing daily in our funeral notices is a criminal testimony against our wanton neglect and indifference in busying ourselves in doing our part in trying to bring to Atlanta the finest colored hospital in the South.

Let's get together, appoint a committee to work out the preliminaries, present them to the proper authorities and either win or lose in satisfying ourselves that we either can or cannot have such hospital facilities as our intellectual center and ever growing population demand.

If we let this harvest pass it may be our last chance for four generations.

Americus, Ga., Recorder
January 15, 1938

NEGRO HOSPITAL GROUP TO MEET

The Committee for the Colored hospital will hold its regular meeting Wednesday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at the Negro hospital.

The committee includes both representatives of the white City Hospital Association and the colored hospital group.

Augusta Negroes to Get New Wing at Hospital

AUGUSTA, Ga.— (ANP) — Included in the present plans for improvement at the university hospital, is the extension of the Lamar wing, for Negroes. It has long been inadequate for the work being done.

There has been no home for nurses, they having quarters on the fourth floor, taking up space that should be used for patients. Now they will have a modern home built adjoining the Out-patient wing.

A complete modernization of this department is to be carried out, which will mean installing new boilers and stoker, a new laundry machine, better operating and treatment facilities and a change in the wiring system. Other improvements are to be made as soon as funds are available.

Citizens here are looking forward to the time when Negro physicians will be allowed to operate and practice in the Lamar wing.

Child Treated 400 Days To Leave Hospital Soon

STARTLED WAS DAISY MAY PHILLIPS, five-year-old Jones county Negro girl, when Staff Photographer Ceci Coke made this flashlight photo in the Negro children's ward at the Macon hospital. Daisy May will soon go home after more than 400 days of hospital treatment.

By PAUL M. CONAWAY

To the roll of hundreds of little-known, impoverished persons whose lives are directly owed to beneficient care at the Macon hospital, add the name of Daisy May Phillips.

For there was little life and practically no hope when a tiny mite of a four-year-old Negro girl was brought to the hospital in March, 1937, horribly burned on the back and limbs.

Yesterday physicians told Daisy May that in perhaps 30 days more she will be able to go home to James in Jones county.

After 400 days in the hospital Daisy May has come to feel at home there, but like all other little girls, she always cries when her mother and father leave her and she constantly talks of going back home.

The case of the little girl is among the unique in Macon hospital records. Few patients have undergone such a long period of hospitalization

said.

staff members.

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if we had not taken her into do to dye her hair red. Then back

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rns."

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l in an open fire, relatives

Imitates Doctors

Three times Daisy May has undergone skin graft operations. Each time she was put to sleep and good healthy flesh was removed from one of the few unburned parts of her body and transferred to one of the seared sections.

All this was done, of course, with- through the kindness of Dr. C. L. Ridley, hospital superintendent, and she felt in

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It is frightful when one stands still and ponders over the limited hospital facilities open to colored people in Atlanta. The long list of the late appearing daily in our funeral notices is a criminal testimony against our wanton neglect and indifference in busying ourselves in doing our part in trying to bring to Atlanta the finest colored hospital in the South.

Let's get together, appoint a committee to work out the preliminaries, present them to the proper authorities and either win or lose in satisfying ourselves that we either can or cannot have such hospital facilities as our intellectual center and ever growing population demand.

If we let this harvest pass it may be our last chance for four generations.

Americus, Ga., Recorder
January 18, 1938

NEGRO HOSPITAL GROUP TO MEET

The Committee for the Colored hospital will hold its regular meeting Wednesday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at the Negro hospital.

The committee includes both representatives of the white City Hospital Association and the colored hospital group.

Augusta Negroes to Get New Wing at Hospital

AUGUSTA, Ga.— (ANP) — Included in the present plans for improvement at the university hospital, is the extension of the Lamar wing, Negroes. It has long been inadequate for the work being done.

There has been no home for nurses, they having quarters, on the fourth floor, taking up space that should be used for patients. Now they will have a modern home built adjoining the Out-patient wing.

A complete modernization of this department is to be carried out, which will mean installing new boilers and stoker, a new laundry machine, better operating and treatment facilities and a change in the wiring system. Other improvements are to be made as soon as funds are available.

Citizens here are looking forward to the time when Negro physicians will be allowed to operate and practice in the Lamar wing.

Child Treated 400 Days To Leave Hospital Soon

STARTLED WAS DAISY MAY PHILLIPS, five-year-old Jones county Negro girl, when Staff Photographer Ceci Coke made this flashlight photo in the Negro children's ward at the Macon hospital. Daisy May will soon go home after more than 400 days of hospital treatment.

By PAUL M. CONAWAY

To the roll of hundreds of little-known, impoverished persons whose lives are directly owed to beneficient care at the Macon hospital, add the name of Daisy May Phillips.

For there was little life and practically no hope when a tiny mite of a four-year-old Negro girl was brought to the hospital in March, 1937, horribly burned on the back and limbs.

Yesterday physicians told Daisy May that in perhaps 30 days more she will be able to go home to James in Jones county.

After 400 days in the hospital Daisy May has come to feel at home there, but like all other little girls, she always cries when her mother and father leave her and she constantly talks of going back home.

The case of the little girl is among the unique in Macon hospital records. Few patients have undergone such a long period of hospitalization and few have shown such remarkable response to treatment, doctors said.

Imitates Doctors

Three times Daisy May has undergone skin graft operations. Each time she was put to sleep and good healthy flesh was removed from one of the few unburned parts of her body and transferred to the seared sections.

At Christmas and at Easter, as other seasons, Daisy May was poor. Hospital attendants, physicians and nurses admired the courage that she will probably have little scars and she will be complete, she said.

All this was done, of course, through the kindness of Dr. C. L. Ridley, hospital superintendent.

Daisy May received the burns when she will not money, as Daisy May's parents hospital staff members.

This little girl would have undoubtedly died soon after she was among the first things she wants to do if we had not taken her into her hair red. Then back hospital," said Dr. Ridley. "Wait home once more her happiness will be that she is now out of danger convenience from the extremely burns."

Macon, Ga., News
August 29, 1938

Bibb County Asked For Negro Hospital

Movement Launched at Special Meeting of Board; Plan Goes to City Council

A movement for a Negro municipal hospital here went before county commissioners at a called meeting today.

Commissioners referred a petition for a hospital to the Macon Hospital Commission and the city-county board of health for recommendations.

A delegation representing the Macon Business and Civic League appeared before the board and asked the board to sponsor an application for a Public Works Administration grant for a new site for a municipal hospital or to take over the privately-owned St. Luke hospital as a nucleus and enlarge it into a municipal plant.

Goes to City Next

The petition also will go before city council tomorrow night. The city and county will be asked to sponsor the project jointly.

In their petition, Macon's best known Negro leaders pointed out that the death rate among Negroes in Bibb county is three times that among whites; that Negroes represent 40 per cent of the total population here and that 100 per cent of the domestic servants here are Negroes.

The Negro wing of Macon hospital "is inadequately equipped, with only 27 beds for 32,000 inhabitants," the petition recites.

It further stated that at Macon hospital the "staff in charge as nurses are inadequate numerically, and we further believe that Negro physicians and nurses would take more interest in members of their own race, especially Negro nurses, in handling female patients."

Supported by Taxes

"By so doing," the petition concludes, "you will give Negro physicians and nurses the consideration they deserve in treatment and care of Negro patients in the city and county owned and controlled institutions which are supported by taxes from all the people, white and colored. And we feel that all fair-minded people regardless of race will admit that they would not be satisfied with present conditions if they belonged to the minority group.

Members of the league's committee on hospitalization, sponsors of the project, are the Rev. Douglas L. T. Robinson, Lottie M. Price, Prof. H. R. Harris, Prof. H. S. Bynes, Dr. C. W. Dyer of St. Luke hospital; Dr. J. S. Williams, the Rev. F. N. Marchman and Laura Thomas.

Macon, Ga., New
October 5, 1938

NEED OF HOSPITAL SHOWN BY RIDLEY

Committee Named at Last Night's Conference to Make Further Investigation

Erection of a 60-bed hospital for Negroes was viewed last night by Dr. C. L. Ridley, superintendent of the Macon hospital, as a solution of the problem of providing adequate charity hospital facilities here.

Three other white physicians also expressed themselves in favor of a separate hospital for Negroes to be staffed by Negroes. They were Drs. Charles Wasden, Charles H. Richardson and C. C. Harrold.

The discussion was at a conference of the Bibb County Medical Society, the Macon Ministerial Association and a group of Negro physicians. A committee was named to make further investigation.

Not Acute Yet

One white physician, Dr. Olin H. Weaver, said in his opinion the situation was not as acute as it was made to appear.

Dr. Ridley said he believed the Macon hospital will be unable to continue to meet the charity demands unless the city and county provide more funds.

He pointed out that 83 per cent of the patients were non-paying, and that the remaining 17 per cent provided revenue covering 50 per cent of the hospital's expenses.

"The Macon hospital," Dr. Ridley said, "as far as bed space is concerned, has come to the end of the row. You gentlemen of the medical profession and of the ministry know how difficult it is to secure admission of sick people to the hospital and I think each of you know that this condition arises not through obstinacy on the part of the management of the hospital but is entirely due to the inadequate space provided for the care of our indigent sick.

"Every day we are forced to refuse admission to people who are actually sick and for the one reason that we have no place to put them. There are no more accomodations for white charity patients in the Macon hospital than in 1898. Forty years ago, when the population of this city numbered some 23,000 people, we had just as much room as we have today with the city-county population some 75,000."

Dr. Ridley said erection of a Negro hospital would be a complete solution of the problem. He said the present Negro quarters could be converted into space for whites.

Outsiders Mentioned

Dr. Olin H. Weaver based his contention the need was not as great as pictured on the statement that the hospital was not intended to be used by persons residing outside Bibb county. He mentioned that the hospital now is caring for crippled children and cancer patients sent there by the state board of health and patients from the surrounding rural areas.

Dr. Tom Harrold pointed out that the biggest question in increasing charity facilities here is how finances for maintaining more beds will be arranged. He said the only way it can be done is through a bill passed by the state legislature alloting certain county taxes specifically to the hospital. (It was suggested this might mean doubling the present county allotment for hospitals).

It was pointed out that crowded conditions make it necessary to put patients with communicable diseases in rooms with others. Dr. Weaver said he thought that was against rules of the hospital.

Speaking for the Negroes were Dr. C. W. Dyer and the Rev. D. L. T. Robinson, pastor of Steward Chapel church. They said a committee of Negroes had made an investigation of the way other Southern cities provide hospitalization for Negroes and found that a separate institution manned by Negro doctors and nurses is the best method.

At Daytona Beach, Fla., Dr. Dyer said, only four Negro physicians operate a tax-supported Negro hospital, allowing white physicians to attend Negro patients in the Negro hospital. He said they had found similar practices in North and South Carolina and Louisiana.

Dr. Richardson said the county never can provide adequate care for the Negro patients until Negro physicians and Negro nurses are trained to care for patients as well as white physicians are.

District Hospital Urged

Dr. Harrold contended Macon should have a district hospital, operated with city, county, state and federal funds and open to residents of the wide rural area surrounding Macon. He said Bibb county never could maintain 300 charity beds on its present taxation system.

The Rev. L. H. Wright, pastor of the Tattnall Square Baptist church, spokesman for the ministerial association, pointed out the out-of-proportion death rate among Negroes of Bibb county as compared to the white rate. He said he had been working with city council on the proposition and had been informed there was no money available at present for the work.

He said what is needed to obtain the Negro hospital for Macon is a wave of public sentiment to make city council "hospital-minded."

Mayor Charles L. Bowden has contacted the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, the Works Progress Administration and the Public Works Administration to learn just how much federal money the city could get for such a project.

The three groups will appoint committees to continue an investigation to feasibility of the plan and will return to another joint meeting later.

Dr. Dyer, named chairman of the Negro group, appointed Prof. H. R. Harris of Central City College and Pastor Robinson.

Macon, Ga., Telegraph
October 23, 1938

NEGRO HOSPITAL MEETING IS SET

Groups Interested in Establishing Institution to Meet Next Thursday

Local groups interested in the enlargement of charity facilities of the Macon hospital will be invited to meet in the grand jury room of the courthouse at 7:30 p.m. next Thursday, Dr. C. C. Harrold said last night.

The meeting was set following a session yesterday of members of the Macon Medical Society of Bibb County, the Macon Ministerial Association, Negro ministers and Negro physicians.

The group met at the county health building.

Letters are being sent today to the board of county commissioners, Mayor Charles L. Bowden, the city council, the Macon hospital commission and the board of water commissioners.

"We have found that all these groups have been working for the same thing," Dr. Harrold explained, "and these letters are to request the entire groups to meet next Thursday."

Dr. Harrold was designated at the session yesterday to send out the letters.

"We will study the entire question for enlarging the charity facilities," he stated.

"This is no attempt to force the hospital commission," Dr. Harrold emphasized, "as the meeting is merely to inform them that these groups are interested in the project."

He said that they will co-operate in "seeing that Negro doctors be given increasing care in looking after those who need medical aid in our city."

Give the Negroes a Hospital

A committee consisting of outstanding leaders of the Negro race is sponsoring a movement for the establishment of a separate Negro hospital in Macon, to be operated entirely by physicians and nurses of that race.

The Telegraph believes this movement is entirely worthy of support and should be given co-operation and encouragement.

It is pointed out that the death rate among Negroes is three times that of the white population. The inhumanity and economic waste of such a death rate is appalling and yet, so far as hospitalization is concerned, we are probably doing the best we can with the limited facilities for Negroes at the Macon hospital. Leaders of the race themselves point to the undesirable situation where white nurses are in attendance on male patients of the Negro race. There is a strong feeling that the Negro population, generally, would respond to a sense of responsibility. To realize that they were "on their own" would inspire them with pride and initiative and encourage them to the most diligent care in surgical and medical treatment, and in that broad field of hygiene and sanitation which constantly reduces the toll of invalidism and death.

In this connection it is well to pay special heed to the point made by the committee that our domestic service is drawn 100 per cent from our Negro population. The health of the whole community depends upon the sanitary environment in which these domestic servants live and it is believed they would respond to the educational guidance along this line sponsored by their own race.

We are also reminded that Negroes constitute 40 per cent of the population of Macon and Bibb county. With only 27 beds at the Macon hospital for 32 thousand Negro inhabitants in the city and county, it is obvious that the facilities for their treatment are inadequate.

The committee in charge of this movement points out that the Seventy-fifth congress passed a joint resolution making appropriation for useful public works projects initiated by local communities, provided they make application for PWA funds, and offering a grant of 45 per cent of the cost. The committee suggests either that a separate Negro municipal hospital be built or that the privately owned St. Luke hospital be taken over as a nucleus. By so doing, the committee continues, "you will give Negro physicians and nurses the consideration they deserve in treatment and care of Negro patients in the city- and county-owned and controlled institutions which are supported by taxes from all the people—white and colored."

The duplication of overhead expenses in the operation of two hospitals cannot outweigh the considerations of simple justice and the increased efficiency in the medical care of the Negro population.

Hospitals – 1938

Illinois.

CHILDREN HAVE SPECIALIZED CARE AT PROVIDENT HOSPITAL

Growing realization by the community that children's health must be scientifically attended to has caused Provident hospital's department of pediatrics to increase annually in the number of patients served in both hospital and clinic.

In 1937 alone, 1,657 new patients were admitted to the clinic for a total of 6,626 visits.

The pediatric department is concerned with children from birth to the age of 13, and works in conjunction with the obstetrical department in caring for the newborn. One wing of the fourth floor, a nursery on the fifth floor and an entire floor of the adjoining Max Epstein clinic are given over to pediatrics.

Specialists Attend Children

Every baby born at Provident is under the supervision of child specialists during the first year of its life. After mother and infant leaves the hospital, the child is returned twice monthly for check on feeding, general physical condition, abnormalities, etc. In this way much has been done to reduce the Race's high rate of infant mortality.

Although most of the newborn are normal in every respect, an average of one out of every 200 shows some deformity. Recently there was one baby suffering from malformation of the chin and consequently unable to nurse. Special devices were used to feed this infant until the condition had been corrected by medical science.

Occasionally a child is born with a congenital deformity of its bones but in most instances treatment has brought the baby to a normal condition.

20-Ounce Baby Saved

Provident has also had its share of premature births. The most recent of these was of a girl weighing only 20 ounces at birth. A special incubator, diet and medical care resulted in development to a normal healthy baby and on her release recently after four months of expert care, her weight was up to eight pounds.

The records show that no premature infant who lived beyond its first six days has died while at Provident.

Any general child ailment is cared for by the pediatrics staff, and parents are given sound advice on care. Because of the depression, many children have suffered from malnutrition. Special diets are listed by staff phyicians to correct these ills and in the case of poor environment, every effort is made to correct these conditions. Children also receive inoculations against the many diseases to which most are susceptible.

Mental Attitudes Watched

In order to prevent the development of inferiority complexes, particularly disastrous to the very young, those with similar ailments are placed in special schools. Those suffering from heart disease or deformities associate with others similarly handicapped.

Last year 73 children, among them 40 cardiacs, were placed in special camps, 17 went to other institutions by special arrangement for special treatment, and 13 were located in foster homes for convalescent care. This work is generally done by the social service department in conjunction with the pediatrics staff.

Children confined to Provident hospital are placed in a special section, with those having communicable diseases isolated to prevent infection of the others. The undernourished are assured special diets while at Provident.

During the period of their convalescence, when the growing boy and girl have pent-up energy, games and reading are indulged in to occupy their time. Nurses and the social workers take charge of this.

The pediatrics staff is headed by Dr. Edward W. Beasley, with Dr E. K. McDonald, associate attending pediatrician; Drs. Dale E. Beverly and W. Maurice Winston junior attending pediatricians; Dr T. C. Henderson, senior clinical assistant and Drs. Ira M. Henderson and Nathaniel Green, junior clinical assistants. Ten graduate nurse are assigned to the department.

Campaign for Hospital Funds Still Underway

Slightly more than $15,000 of the Southside goal of $50,000 in Provident hospital campaign to provide a five year operating and endowment fund has already been raised, it was announced Wednesday by Civil Service Commissioner Wendell E. Green, chairman of the drive.

Every effort is being put forth by several hundred division leaders, captains and workers to reach the goal as quickly as possible. All of these taking part in the drive are serving without pay, although they are utilizing many hours daily to contact every southsider.

In fact, many of those connected with Provident serve without pay. No member of the board of trustees draws a salary for his services, and only a very few of the staff physicians are paid. The medical and clinic directors, along with the resident physicians and those who perform special services draw regular salaries, but most of the doctors, although spending several hours daily in the clinic and hospital proper, not only receive no renumeration, but have contributed up to $200 each toward the campaign.

Mr. Green stated that southsiders who had not yet been contacted would be approached within the next few days. Those who wish may send or take their contributions directly to the Provident Hospital Development committee at 426 East 51st street, the chairman added.

PROVIDENT HOSPITAL DRIVE FOR $50,000 SHOWS PROGRESS

Women's Auxiliary Contributes $1,000 Toward $50,000 Fund

With slightly more than $20,000 reported raised Wednesday, Chairman Wendell E. Green of Provident Hospital Community Campaign committee announced every effort would be made to obtain the remaining $30,000 of the $50,000 goal in the final period of the drive.

The largest pledge received during the past few days was from the Women's Auxiliary Board of the hospital which is contributing $1,000 to the campaign to establish a five year endowment and operating fund. Several weeks ago the Jones Brothers, owners of the Ben Franklin Department store, made a similar contribution of $1,000.

Although few southsiders are thought to be in a position to equal these gifts, members of the campaign committee point out that this condition should not discourage others from donating to the limit of their ability.

The drive was launched in anticipation of wholehearted support of those who had been aided by Provident.

"Every southside citizen has benefited from this institution's long fight to improve community health," Attorney Green stated.

"Because of the congested living conditions throughout the area and daily contact of a quarter million residents, an epidemic starting in one small section of the southside could shortly endanger every man, woman and child if it were not for the alertness of Provident in speedily and effectively combating the ravages of disease."

It was pointed out that failure of every southsider to support the campaign and do his share in reaching the $50,000 goal might be a handicap to the hospital in its effort to adequately care for its steadily increasing patient load. The large number of relief and agency patients, as well as a growing health consciousness among residents of the community, necessitates funds not only to care for these patients but to replace old equipment and keep step with the latest advances in medical science.

The several hundred division leaders, captains and workers now serving voluntarily in the campaign have already contacted many southsiders and intend to solicit contributions from virtually every resident of the community in the next few weeks, according to present plans. However, those who have not been contacted may get in touch directly with campaign headquarters at 426 East 51st street, Atty. Green said.

Hospitals – 1938

Illinois

PROVIDENT HOSPITAL CLINIC SERVES 9,124 CASES MONTHLY

Facilities Available to Those Unable to Pay for Private Medical Services

Although all of Chicago's othe clinics are showing either a declining or static rate of patien visits, those at Provident hospita show an estimated 25 per cent increase for 1938 over last year and are currently serving virtually the same number of persons as those of Northwestern university, third largest in Chicagoland, it was revealed this week by Dr. James Lowell Hall, supervisor of Provident clinics.

In plain figures, this means that Provident's clinics have averaged 9,124 patient visits monthly so far this year, as compared with 7,632 monthly in 1937 and 5,944 in 1936. The entire number of patient visits last year was 91,651 as against only 71,410 for 1936. For 1938 the total may reach the new height of almost 110,000. Since each patient visits the clinics on an average of slightly more than six times, indications are that by January 1, there will have been around 18,000 different persons treated this year in the clinics alone.

All of this, Dr. Hall said, shows Provident's importance to Southside health and the growing realization by the community of the expertness, efficiency and completeness of the services offered.

These clinics, located in an adjoining four story building and known officially as the Max Epstein clinics of Provident hospital, present a busy spectacle daily except Sunday from eight a. m. until anywhere from 4:30 to six o'clock in the afternoon.

At 7:45 the first patients arrive and are seated in the big floor auditorium, new ones in a section apart from the old. New patients are interviewed individually by an admitting officer to ascertain their eligibilty. Provdent makes it a point not to treat those financially able to afford private doctors. All such patients are rejected, and this amounts to an average of 50 patients per month. Thus the facilities of the clinic are available only to those unable to afford private doctors.

If accepted, the patient is sent to the medical admitting clinic for an examination and to determine whether he should be sent to one of the clinics or receive treatment then and there for minor ailments. This clinic also sees to it that any patient in immediate need of attention gets it right away instead of waiting to attend the clinic for his special ills. Two physicians are in charge here, Dr. Henry C Tolbert and Dr. O. O. Ennis. Formerly only one was used, but the huge increase in patients necessitated the addition.

After the patient is designated for the clinic best able to serve his needs, he is sent to the cashier-registrar for registration and instruction as to which floor he must go. Arriving on his floor, the patient is met by a floor clerk who takes care of the routine business of sending the patient's chart and case history to the specified doctor and similar duties.

After treatment in the clinic, the patient may then be given a prescription and sent to the pharmacy department which is in charge of a full time registered pharmacist, together with a part-time registered pharmacist and an apprentice. This department fills over 60,000 prescriptions annually. To facilitate matters, some of the medicines generally used are kept compounded and are prescribed for by numbers. After this, the patient may leave, and on his return visit to the clinic, procedure is even more simplified.

The routine has been worked out so minutely that comparatively little time is lost either by the clinic staff or the patient. In fact, this swift service in comparison with much longer periods in other hospitals without loss of medical efficiency has won the praise of other hospitals. And it is necessary for the clinics are serving around 50 per cent more patients than were originally intended, and each of the 80-odd doctors has an average of 1,200 patient visits per year to lead the city, or 20 per cent more than the second highest clinic. The doctors, incidentally, are all members of Provident's regular staff and serve long hours in the clinic unselfishly and without pay.

Provident's clinics are also complete, representing every major clinic service, together with the latest scientific equipment for the diagnosis and treatment of diseases as well as operating rooms apart from the hospital proper. Currently, more patients are served in the dermatology clinic than in any other, with general medicine, pediatrics, eye and gyneology following in that order. Through July, Provident had spent this year $420.82 for insulin to be used in treating free cases alone for diabetes.

Playing an important part in the success of the clinics is the social service department with Mrs. Zephyr Holman Stewart in charge of a staff of five full time and one part time social worker and two stenographers. Medical social work today plays an important part in the modern hospital. While they work with all clinic patients in need of thier service, a large part of their time is spent in contact with the relief agencies using the hospital. Thus the staff has obtained results that medicine alone could not hope to get.

The amount of work done for the community, much of it free, by Provident's clinics, and the yearly increase in patients served is one of the reasons why a city-wide campaign to raise $500,000 for a five year operating and endowment fund has recently been launched.

PROVIDENT HOSPITAL PROUD OF PEDIATRICS DEPARTMENT

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In order to prevent the development of inferiority complexes, particularly disastrous to the very young, those with similar ailments are placed in special schools. Those suffering from heart disease or deformities associate with others similarly handicapped. Last year 73 children, among them 40 cardiacs, were placed in special camps, 17 went to other institutions by special arrangement for special treatment, and 13 were located in foster homes for convalescent care. This work is generally done by the social service department in conjunction with the pediatrics staff.

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PROVIDENT CAMPAIGNS FOR BETTER HOSPITAL FACILITIES

A campaign for better hospital facilities for the many Negro tubercular and cancer patients who are now denied treatment because of racial discrimination or political preference Tuesday of social agencies was inaugurated at a conference representatives and Provident executives held at Provident hospital.

This conference called by Dr. James Lowell Hall, Provident's chairman of the department of medicine and clinic director, is in line with the hospital's fight to see that all South Side get adequate medical attention. Statistics introduced at the meeting showed that the three institutions equipped to care for tubercular and cancer patients are actually treating only a small fraction of those in dire need of this special attention.

Oak Forest, according to authentic figures has 643 beds. Only eight per cent have been allotted to colored. This means that approximately 50 could be cared for at all times. But unofficial estimates reveal that only one half that number are currently under treatment, despite a lengthy waiting list, and at least 150 empty beds and a completely closed wing. White patients are admitted without delay, but tubercular Negroes must wait from two to four months and those suffering from cancer must wait six months or longer before admission. In four years' time, Oak Forest has admitted only four patients of the 93 free and agency tuberculosis cases of Provident.

Many of the South Side's cases that should be treated at the much larger facilities afforded by Municipal Tuberculosis sanitarium, a tax supported institution, are not accepted unless the patient has political influence it was revealed.

All applications to this sanitarium must be made through the dispensaries located throughout Chicago. One of these is at 5625 South State street with Dr. Saul S. Soloway in charge. South Side citizens suffering from tuberculosis are discouraged or prevented from making application, being told they "do not need hospital care," regardless of the stage of the disease or recommendations made by other physicians.

According to Dr. Roscoe Giles, senior attending surgeon at the Provident, there are 3,500 cases of tuberculosis in the area served by these dispensaries. Yet, in the past years, he told the conference, no applications referred to the State street dispensary by Provident has been accepted, and only six free or agency patients have been admitted to the sanitarium in four years.

The third hospital with facilities for such patients is Cook County, notoriously overcrowded. Patients are admitted with less difficulty, but there is "considerable evidence, of the inadequacy of treatment there, investigations disclosed. In Cook County also there is a waiting period of from two to four weeks regardless of the urgency of the case.

Although the number of beds allotted for colored patients at the hospital is proportionately not so small, facilities nevertheless are "hopelessly inadequate" in comparison with the number of patients needing treatment. Very few cancer cases are accepted and these only of certain types no matter what the previous medical recommendations and the general need for hospital care.

In launching the campaign to remedy these conditions, the conference recommended:

That the cooperation of the health division of the Council of Social Agencies in interpreting the need to the various responsible sources be enlisted;

That a statement of the situation be sent to the board of county commissioners with a request that some action be taken;

That the general public be acquainted with the facts and the aid of organized groups in pressing the demand for better facilities be secured;

That those attending the conference become a committee to pool all available information on the matter and expand its membership to include representatives of other interested agencies.

In addition to Drs. Hall and Giles, those present at the meeting included Dr. John W. Lawlah, medical director, and Drs. H. C. Tolbert and William Gibbs of Provident's staff; Mrs. Marie Novak of the Jewish Tuberculosis service; Mrs. Florence Williams of the Chicago Tuberculosis institute; Dr. Ruth Howard of the NYA Health Division; Frazier T. Lane of the Chicago Urban League Miss Catherine Gordon medical worker at the Washington district of the CRA; Mrs. Ernestine Berry, Provident admitting officer; Mrs. Zephyr H. Stewart, Provident supervisor of social service, and Mrs. Thelma Harrison Tondee and Mrs. Ruth B. Taylor, medical social workers at Provident.

Hospitals – 1938

Louisiana

DOING POST GRADUATE WORK

Post Tenneseean Nurses 10-20-38

A partial group of staff physicians at FlintGoodridge Hospital, of Dillard university, New Orleans, are shown above. These are taking post graduate courses in Tuberculosis and Syphilis. The group will meet weekly, October through May, for lectures, demonstrations and discussions on the latest developments in the diagnosis and treatment of these two insidious diseases. Physicians who take the courses are given free serological service, diagnostic x-ray service and drugs for the treatment of their private patients.

The courses are under the direction of Dr. J H Musser, head of the Department of Medicine at Tulane University Medical School, chairman of the Medical Advisory Board of Flint Goodridge hospital, and a member of the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the American Medical Association. Other instructors and teachers in the Tulane university or the Louisiana State University Schools of Medicine. The physicians seated, left to right are Doctors N R Davidson, J H Murray, A W Brazier, R E Fullilove, Jr., T D Hayes, C H D Bowers and J A Sherrod. Standing in the rear in white uniforms are Flint-Goodridge's three resident physicians, Doctors J M Epps, A M Thompson and R S McGhee. (ANP Photo)

Surgeon-General Scoffs At Invitation To Visit Charity Hospital In New Orleans

Black Newspaper

Says Discounting the Negro South Has More Syphilis, Malaria, Hookworm Than Other Sections

2-24-38 Oklahoma City

White Nurses Charged With Negligence

NEW ORLEANS, La.—(ANP)—"I don't want to see Charity hospital again, but I would like to go through the new hospital if it were finished," declared Dr. Thomas Parran, surgeon general of the United States Public Health Service following a speech here in which he termed the South as the nation's most "disease-infested section."

The renowned surgeon and health specialist would not comment on Charity hospital other than to say that he went through it last year and that was "enough for one lifetime." In his address he said that syphilis, malaria and hookworm are more prevalent in the South than in any other portion of the country. "Even discounting the Negro population," he criticized, "there is more syphilis in the South, both urban and rural, than in any other part of the country."

Dr. Verdier, of the New Orleans Public Health institute, was commended on his efforts to cope with the prevalence of social diseases, especially syphilis, in a manner that gave proper treatment and diagnosis to all patients, regardless of race or color. Dr. Verdier recently announced that he had proof of an effective treatment for syphilis. His proof was substantiated by treatment of over 1,500 afflicted.

Charity hospital has been reported on several occasions as being an "eye sore" to those whose interest in general health and sanitation was sincere. In some of the wards, persons afflicted with different ailments occupy the same beds. A further shortage of beds forces some to wait for weeks before being admitted for treatment. Reports of poor feeding facilities and care have also been given. Negligence on the part of white nurses to Negro patients have been charged by some whose constitution and will power was strong enough to carry them through an ailment or injury. The new hospital will eliminate some of this, it is thought.

Budget Favors $87,500 Clinic

BALTIMORE.—A new syphilis clinic building on Druid Hill Avenue, is among items for which appropriations are recommended in Mayor Jackson's budget submitted to the Board of Estimates on Monday.

Provisions for the new building will be made in an increased appropriation of $87,500, made to preserve the health and safety of the community, and as a part of the fight being made to wipe out this disease.

Relief Provided

The total appropriation for all city expenses, including $1,050,000 for relief, is $48,810,200. An increase of $33,457 is asked for the Board of School Commissioners and $50,185 for the Health Department.

Hospitals- 1938

Michigan.
6

Modern Hospital Opened In Detroit

Journal and Guide
10-22-38 Norfolk, Va.

DETROIT, Mich.—(ANP)—What is said here to be the most modern and completely equipped privately owned race hospital in the country, threw open its doors to the general public for inspection recently.

Trinity Hospital, headed up by Drs. Frank P. Raiford and H. M. Johnson is the realization of a dream of 25 years of these two prominent physicians who were classmates in medical school.

Having surrounded themselves with a coterie of splendid physicians and corps of registered nurses and every type of hospital equipment for the care of patients, Trinity stamps itself as a leader in its field.

Costing more than $100,000 with the architectural work, building, decorating, plumbing and electrical work being done by Negroes it is truly an outstanding race institution.

was referred to City Manage Charles E. Borland for investiga tion and report.

Similar action was also taken or a request for improvement in th streets which comprise the ap proach to the John T. West Schoo on Bolton Street near Denhart. Th petition was presented by the Rev W. L. Hamilton, pastor of the Shi loh Baptist Church, and Prof. D. G Jacox, principal of the West school.

Meanwhile Councilman J. D Wood, who has served on the coun cil for several years without pay announced that he will hereafte accept his monthly salary of $10(and donate it to charitable institu tions, among them being the Nor folk Community Hospital.

"Apparently I am such a smal part of the present city govern ment in so far as controlling ex penses is concerned, that I feel tha I can do more good with my salary by passing it along to non-sectarian charitable institutions than by leaving it in the city treasury," Mr. Wood said in making the annuonce ment.

Hospitals – 1938

Mississippi.

Negro Town Will Get New $50,000 Hospital

Public Informer

MOUND BAYOU, Miss., June 16.—(C.)—This all-negro town has been voted the site of a new $50,000 hospital to be erected on a three-acre plot by the Knights and Daughters of Tabor, which has 20,000 members in the state. Headquarters of the organization are here, and Mayor B. A. Green of Mound Bayou is attorney for the order.

Yazoo City, Miss. Herald
October 4, 1938

Negro Hospital To Give Diplomas

Thursday, October 6, the Afro-American Hospital will conduct graduation exercises and award diplomas to four nurses.

A program has been arranged which will be presented at St. Stephen's M. E. church on Jefferson street. Rev. George Carmichael of Canton will make the address. It is scheduled for 8 o'clock Thursday evening.

Dr. L. T. Miller will present diplomas to Gladys Louise Chiles, Amanda Earl Flowers, Mattie Beverlyn McEwen and Ethel Lavon Williams.

Jackson, Miss., News
December 4, 1938

GREEN ESTATE FUND ENDOWS MEDIC ANNEX

Contracts totaling $77,513 fo construction of a four-story anne: to the Baptist hospital made possible through an endowment by the late R. H. Green, were awarded here Saturday.

H. V. Watkins, Sr., president o the R. H. Green Foundation, announced the contrac wards as a step nearer the purpose sought by the beloved late philanthropist.

The contracts were as follows: W. J. McGee and Son, general construction, $50,940; Davis Plumbing Company, plumbing and heating $14,683; S. C. Irby Electric Company, wiring, $4,277.11; Otis Elevator Company, elevator, $5,484; R. E. Kennington furniture, $2,129.12. J. M. Spain is architect for the project.

Mr. Watkins said that this enlargement program was brought about through the wishes of the late Mr. Green in providing that the residue of his estate be expended for hospital facilities for negroes.

The estate, amounting to between $200,000 and $225,000 in cash, was held by the Foundation committee, composed of Mr. Watkins, Fred J. Lotterhos and A. L. Green, secretary, until a workable plan was developed.

After 18 months' study, the committee made a contract with the Mississippi Bapist hospital for $100,000 cash, securing hospitalization for negroes, as desired by Mr. Green. The hospital proposed to enlarge their facilities, providing for negroes who can pay for hospitalization, and in addition will provide $5,000 annually for charity hospitalization for negroes.

Mr. Watkins pointed out that this service, including bed in a ward, medicine, laboratory services, operating room, anesthesia, physician and surgeon's care, would be given as long as the hospital existed.

The hospital has already spent $10,000 in opening their new section for use, and will start the additional program immediately.

The annex provides a large ward on each floor, separate rooms, operating rooms, laboratory rooms, dining room and kitchen, offices and other quarters.

The new section will be built on the rear of the old building, extending southward from Manship street. It will be adequately equipped for every service. The present office quarters of the hospital will be changed under the program.

Mr. Green came to Jackson 55 years before his death as a 12-year-old youth with only the limited education afforded rural sections at that time.

When he prepared his will, Mr. Green remarked "in making this provision for negroes, I am trying to plow in a field my fellow Southerner might overlook."

His generous gifts, philanthropic provisions for negroes were characteristic of Mr. Green's entire life.

35,000 Operations In Thirty Years Is Record of Yazoo, Mississippi, Negro Surgeon

Black Newspaper

Heads Fraternal Society with 18,000 Members in Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana

Offers Fine Practice Field For Internes

YAZOO CITY, Miss.—(ANP)—What is believed to be a record unique in the annals of American surgery has been established by Dr. L. T. Miller, chief surgeon of the hospital operated here by the Afro-American Sons and Daughters. In the 30 years he has been practicing and the 13 years he has served the hospital, Dr. Miller has performed 35,000 operations.

12-31-38

Throughout Mississippi and adjoining states are hundreds of people who testify to the remarkable service which has been rendered by Dr. Miller and the hospital in this area where facilities for effective health care have been limited.

"We average 70 operations a month here," said Dr. Miller as he paused in the operating room of the long low red brick building, Wednesday night from the task of setting a patient's broken thigh. "Our work is 75 per cent operative with acts of violence, venereal diseases and general sickness forming the balance."

Dr. Miller is president of the Afro-American Sons and Daughters, which has its headquarters in Yazoo City. T. J. Huddleston is the secretary-treasurer. Like all fraternals, we have suffered during the depression said Dr. Miller, "but not to so great an extent as many. We have between 16,000 and 18,000 members chiefly in Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana. These members receive free operative and medical service.

"When times were good," he continued, "our income ran about $30,000 a month. By sacrifice and good management we have been able to carry despite our lessened financial resources."

Dr. Miller said that his institution stood in need of more skilled help. He pointed out that there was a wonderful opportunity in his institution for a well trained young physician who desired to acquire

Hospitals—1938

Missouri.

JOHN T. SMITH LEADS FIGHT FOR NEGRO ORDERLIES

World War Veterans Ask Congress To Pass Bill For Employment of Colored Men at Jefferson Barracks

ST. LOUIS. — (Special) —World war veterans of St. Louis and vicinity, led by John T. Smith, 4030 Aldine avenue, past commander of the American Legion Jake Linder post 107, are waging a fight for the introduction and passage in Congress of a bill for the employment of Negro veterans as orderlies in the Negro wards of the Veterans hospital at Jefferson Barracks.

Copies of a resolution sent to the Commanders' Conference of St. St. Louis and St. Louis county last week in support of such a move have also been sent in by Smith to each Senator and representative of St. Louis and St. Louis county, national and state commanders, national committeemen of Missouri and to district committeemen.

Tuesday, March 1, Smith received the following telegram from Thomas C. Hennings Jr., congressman of the eleventh Missouri district:

"I am still waiting information from veterans administration concerning your resolution. I am heartily in accord of employment of Negro orderlies at Jefferson Barracks Smith has also received letter from Representative John J. Cochran, chairman of the House of Representatives' committee on expenditures in the executive departments and from Senator Bennett Champ Clark.

Represenative Cochran said he would take the matter up with the administrator of Veterans Affairs immediately "and will urge him to recognize Negroes qualified for this work."

Senator Clark Writes

Senator Clark wrote, "I have today written the veterans' administration with regard to this matter, asking that they investigate the matter and advise me as to what can be done."

In an interview with The Call Smith said, "It is only right that Negro orderlies be placed at the Veterans' hospital," "because the hospital, receiving both Negro and white veteran patients, has white orderlies but no Negroes."

Smith is trying to get at least 12

JOHN T. SMITH

Negro orderlies appointed to the government hospital. The Negro ward has four floors and more than 50 patients.

WHITE SUPT. OF NURSES AT PHILLIPS HOSPITAL

It has just been reported that a Miss Jessie P. Norelius has been recommended to fill the place of Superintendent of nurses at Homer Phillips Hospital made vacant by the resignation of Miss Marie McGuire. She is to assume the duties Monday, May 9th.

In his letter to the efficiency board, Dr. Ralph L. Thompson, Hospital Commissioner stated:

> "Every effort has been made by the Hospital Division and the Municipal Nurses' Board to fill this position by a resident of the City of St. Louis, but we were unable to find anyone in the City who qualified who would accept this position."

Dr. Thompson stated that no colored women were considered for the place as Superintendent of Nurses at Homer G. Phillips because, he said "it was the consensus of opinion that a white nurse could better fill the place and that the time was not ripe for a colored woman to hold such a position under the circumstances." When asked to be more specific as to the "consensus of opinion" of whom, he said he referred to the leading professions and physicians of the city, and when asked if he meant colored physicians, he said yes.

Upon further inquiry among Negro physicians of St. Louis, the writer was unable to find one who would admit that there were no colored women in the country who were competent enough to hold such a position. In fact they all said that by all rules of the game a colored woman should fill that position. Therefore we are left in a quandry as to just who these colored physicians were that Dr. Thompson said express the "consensus of opinion." We think it nothing more than fair to the public and especially to the colored people to know who those "professions" are who make up the "consensus of opinion." To be sure, it is nothing unusual that we as colored people differ on many matters affecting our welfare. As a rule, we differ in the method to be used to gain certain ends, but on matters of such vital importance to the race as that of the Superintendent of Nurses of a hospital which serves, exclusively, Negro patients, we are usually together, and we do not think there is any exception in this case. However, if there are Negro physicians or nurses or any other professions who believe that a white Superintendent of Nurses at the Homer Phillips Hospital can better serve the race than one of their own, let such persons come to the fore and show themselves. If Dr. Thompson has the names of such persons, let him give them out. If they are sincere in their belief that the indigent among us can be better served by having a white Superintendent over the colored nurses, why hide their hand? There are many matters on which we as a group honestly and openly differ, but if on the other hand, such persons do not want their identity known then we feel they are among those who are ready to strike a foul blow and hide their hands. We have before us a copy of a letter that the Saint Louis Negro Welfare Association wrote Dr. McClellan, urging the appointment of a colored woman to fill the place as Superintendent of Nurses. Dr. A. N. Vaughn is president. Another letter from the Missouri Pan Medical Association urges such an appointment. Dr. W. B. Christian is secretary. Then another, from the Mound City Medical Forum, addressed to the Mayor of St. Louis, urging the Mayor to use his influence to see that a colored woman is appointed to that position is signed by Dr. G. J. Dixon These two medical organizations represent, if not all, a majority of Negro Physicians in St. Louis and the Negro Welfare Association represents a cross section of the thinking Negroes of St. Louis.

Of course, we have nothing against the new appointee, Miss Norelius. It is our opinion that for her to accept the position she will be entirely out of place. She will be in a position where she can't render her best service. The very nature of the thing and the environments under which she is called upon to work, speak against her qualifications. Of course, the salary offered is very inducive, but service should be put above salary in a case of this sort.

If there were no colored women who were able and capable, by experience and training, to fill this position, there might be some extenuating circumstances about the appointment. But we have them, Negro women, just as well qualified by any rule by which they might be measured, as the new appointee, to fill this position. And there is no doubt that there are many, better qualified from the standpoint of adaptability and sympathy, which is so necessary in an institution of this sort.

Hospitals—1938

Missouri.

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Hospitals - 1938

National Hospital Association.

Hospitals Open New Field For Trained Young Women

(Staff Correspondence)

HAMPTON, Va.—A new field in hospital administration now offers honorable employment to young women of the race in our hospitals, it was revealed by President E. R. Carney of the National Hospital Association in the course of his presidential address to delegates attending the 15th annual convention at Hampton Institute Sunday night.

To aid physicians and surgeons in more efficient diagnosis of cases, there is now being added to the hospital personnel, a Record-Librarian, whose main function is to keep an accurate record of all cases handled by physicians and surgeons so that they may have full and complete information on the patient's condition from one treatment to another.

It was pointed out by speakers at the Sunday night meeting that one of the greatest difficulties confronting physicians and surgeons in giving their patients the best of medical attention, is the absence of efficient and reliable records on their previous condition.

Although only two race women have qualified to so serve in the hospitals and are duly registered, two more will be eligible soon, and the hospital association, with the support of the National Medical Association, plans to encourage and lend aid to the qualification of others as quickly as possible.

The Carnegie Plan

LAST week's editions of the Journal and Guide carried a brief statement to the effect that this newspaper could not support the "National Hospital Plan" sponsored by the Rev. Amos Carnegie.

It seems desirable, in the circumstances, to elaborate on that statement. Our readers know, of course, that we are in favor of building more and better hospitals. We are interested in the whole question in all of its phases.

But a penny-raising plan expected to embrace 12,000,000 people, and to function on a national scale so splendidly that it will build and endow a chain of hospitals in amounts of $100,000 to $500,000 seems as fantastic as Marcus Garvey's ill-fated plan to take over the African continent.

The Carnegie hospital plan has been considered by the National Medical Association and the National Hospital Association and disapproved.

It has a commercial aspect which does not conform to the best practices of philanthropy. The Rev. Carnegie's plan for raising funds allows a 25 per cent commission to promoters. That is too large a slice to take out of every dollar going into a philanthropic enterprise.

Our hospital facilities are inadequate, but they are being gradually improved in numerous cities by combined community, municipal, State and Federal action.

Present trends within the United States Public Health Service, the American Medical Association and the National Medical Association are in the direction of socialized medicine. Indications are that these trends will be implemented by direct action on the part of Congress. We believe this is the surest, the most practical way of improving our present inadequate hospital facilities.

Hospitals-1938

National Negro Hospital Foundation.

Carnegie's Hospital Plan Is Opposed

LYNCHBURG, Va. — A nation-vide campaign to raise the balance of $150,000 was organized here last week in the interest of the pro-posed Henry A. Christian Hospital sponsored by the National Negro Hospital Foundation, Inc., with headquarters in Boston, Mass.

The board of directors of that national body has given the Rev. Amos H. Carnegie, executive secretary, authority to use Lynchburg as headquarters for the national campaign.

While white citizens here are almost solidly behind Rev. Carnegie, there is some opposition to his effort in the city led largely by the Negro Professional and Business-men's Club whose members point out that the separate hospital would be another "white elephant" for Lynchburg Negroes because it would not be possible to secure money to operate the institution.

As a substitute they advocate the raising of money to provide better facilities for Negro patients in the city hospital, possibly a Negro annex or wing. When this group suggested that in case the $50,000 was not raised in Lynchburg and the campaign failed, the money raised be given to their group for hospital purposes, Rev. Carnegie said emphatically that his organization could not and would not commit itself to such a proposal.

The aim of the foundation is to provide adequate hospitalization of the Negro sick in the United States and opportunities for Negro doctors and nurses to serve their own sick in hospitals, an opportunity which is denied them in every section of the United States, Rev. Carnegie declared.

The program is being financed by an average of a cent a week from each of the 43,000,000 Negroes in the United States for a period of twenty years which is to be collected through the 42,600 Negro churches in the country and the bankers with whom the churches do business. However, everybody who pays one dollar or more will send it direct to headquarters in post office money order or check, the founder said. Everybody who pays one dollar becomes a member of the organization for two years, two dollars for four years, three for six years, four for eight years, five for ten years, and ten for life, he explained.

The first hospital is to be established in Lynchburg, and named for a distinguished Lynchburger — Dr. Henry A. Christian—a former dean of the Medical School of Harvard university, and now Hersey professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic in that school, and physician-in-chief of the Peter Bent Brigham hospital where the foundation was organized April 1, 1937.

Over $16,000 has already been raised for this first 50-bed hospital and nurses' home, which is estimated to cost $150,000 to build and equip and $500,000 to endow. Construction of this hospital will not begin until the entire amount of $150,000 has been raised, Carnegie mentioned.

The movement has been endorsed by thirty-eight Medical schools, including the Medical College of Virginia, thirty-eight governors, including Gov. James H. Price and former Governor Peery and other distinguished leaders representing various walks of life throughout the forty-eight states of the Union.

Will Cost $150,000

This 50-bed hospital and nurses' home will cost $150,000 to build and equip and $500,000 to endow. Construction will not begin until the entire amount of $150,000 has been raised, and the foundation will not start another anywhere until this has been endowed, so that it will be maintained on the pay-as-you-go plan. Over $16,000 has been raised already.

The movement has the endorsement of 38 governors, including Gov. James H. Price and former Gov. George C. Peery, of this State, and 38 medical schools, including the Medical College of Virginia, as well as by hundreds of other leaders of both races throughout the union.

Maj. Raymond B. Bottom, president of the Virginia Chamber of Commerce and president of the Virginia Press Association, endorsed the movement in the following words:

"I am glad to add my endorsement to the objectives of the project on which you are engaged. The great need that exists and the benefits that will accrue from a realization of these plans should command the interest of all citizens."

Newport News, Va. Press
August 14, 1938

NEGRO HOSPITAL MOVEMENT SEEKS BACKING IN CITY

Rev. A. H. Carnegie, Founder and Secretary of Foundation, to Spend Time Here Promulgating Plan

Rev. Amos H. Carnegie of Lynchburg, founder and executive secretary of the National Negro Hospital Foundation, Inc., an interracial movement with national headquarters in Boston, and sectional headquarters in Lynchburg, is in Hampton for a few days, promulgating the movement.

pital Foundation, Inc., an interracial movement, with national headquarters in Boston, and sectional headquarters in Lynchburg, arrived here yesterday from Newport News, where he has been for a week, organizing his people and white friends behind the movement. He will be in Norfolk and Portsmouth for the next two weeks, organizing his people behind the program of the movement.

The aim of the foundation is to provide adequate hospitalization for the Negro race in the United States and facilities for Negro doctors and nurses to minister to their own sick in hospitals, an opportunity which is denied them in every section of the country.

It is proposed that a standard hospital be established in every city of the country where there is a Negro population of 10,000 or more. However, in communities where there is a Negro hospital already in existence, as is the case here, the foundation will not duplicate its service, but will co-operate with the management to standardize, modernize, enlarge or rebuild as the need demands, and provide the most modern hospitalization for all Negroes of the community and adjacent communities. Virginia is to get seven hospitals.

One Cent Weekly

The movement is being financed by a penny-a-week contribution from each of the 13,000,000 Negroes in the United States, which is to be collected through the 42,600 Negro churches in the country and the bankers with whom the churches do business. A collecting bank, fitted with a lock, will be placed in each church, and the key deposited with the banker. Every Sunday, the pastor will have his members drop one cent each, in the bank. Monthly, the bank will be opened by the banker and the contents counted, 25 per cent to be left with the church to be paid toward the pastor's salary, and 75 per cent sent by cashier's check to the treasurer, who is a white business leader, J. W. Bibee, of Lynchburg.

The first hospital goes to Lynchburg, and is to be named for a distinguished Lynchburger—Dr. Henry A. Christian—a former dean and now Hersey professor in the Medical School of Harvard University, and physician-in-chief of the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, where the foundation was organized April 7, 1937. Dr. Christian is a member of the national board of trustees and of the executive committee of the foundation.

Norfolk, Va. Pilot
August 28, 1938

National Negro Hospital Plan Gains Headway

Aims of Foundation Being Presented in Norfolk and Portsmouth

Rev. Amos H. Carnegie, of Lynchburg, founder and executive secretary of the National Negro Hos-

Medical Society Calls Plan "Wholly Impractical"

The National Negro Hospital Foundation and the plan to raise funds for a string of Negro hospitals in the United States sponsored by the Rev. Amos H. Carnegie, its executive secretary, was described by the Norfolk Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Society Wednesday night as "wholly impractical, and as one more designed to exploit the public for personal livelihood."

In a resolution adopted by the body and signed by Dr. A. J. Wells, secretary, it was stated that the "Norfolk Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Society, in accord with advice from the Old Dominion Medical Society, and the National Medical Association, registered a vigorous protest against the alleged activities of the Rev. Amos H. Carnegie in his soliciting of funds under the disguise of proposed erection and equiping of hospitals for Negroes.

"The society thinks of the plan proposed as wholly impractical, and as one more designed to exploit the public for personal livelihood, than for any benefits that might accrue to any proposed hospital.

"Be it resolved that the protest of the Norfolk Medical, Dental and Pharmamceutical Society be sent to the Journal and Guide and to the daily press of Norfolk for publication, and that a copy be sent to the Norfolk County Medical Society."

Hospitals—1938

New Jersey.

Recognition For A Worthy Institution

Struggling to gain recognition for contributing to the general welfare of a community, colored citizens of New Jersey have cause for celebration when observing the progress that is being made by the Booker T. Washington Community Hospital, a monument to the efforts of an oppressed group to aid in solving their own problems. The institution has well earned the recognition which it gained from the Welfare Federation of Newark, and we hope and believe that greater success will crown the efforts of the loyal supporters of the institution who seek and are providing better hospitalization for Negro citizens.

With the health problem among colored citizens still in an alarming stage and hospital facilities limited, there is a great need for a larger Booker T. Washington Community Hospital, which we hope will soon gain the attention of its sponsors. Negro physicians and nurses must have an opportunity to continue their pursuit of medical knowledge and the local institution has contributed greatly toward making this possible. Still denied admittance to the staff of public supported hospitals, which at its best will only provide an opportunity for one or two, for their own protection and welfare of the colored citizens, every Negro nurse and physician should be greatly interested in the success of the Booker T. Washington Community Hospital, which is their ONLY medium to keep pace with modern medical methods and trends.

We hope that the recognition that has come to the institution will serve to create such enthusiasm that it will mark the beginning of an effort to ENLARGE the Booker T. Washington Community Hospital, so that it will be in a better position to provide adequate hospitalization for colored citizens.

Hospitals-1938 New York

HARLEM HOSPITAL MAY GET FIRST RACE SURGICAL DIRECTOR

New York Medical Board Said to Have Recommended Dr. Louis T. Wright For Post—Fight to Oust Dr. Goldwater Lost

NEW YORK CITY, Jan. 13—(ANP)—At least one Negro surgeon will profit by the existing turmoil at Harlem Hospital it was learned this week with the reported announcement of the recommendation by the medical board of Dr. Louis T. Wright to be surgical director of the institution.

Should the medical board's recommendation be approved by Commissioner of Hospitals S. S. Goldwater it was said Dr. Wright will be inducted into office shortly. The vacancy he may be called to fill occurred with the resignation of Dr. Charles F. B. Cassassa. Dr. Wright has been visiting surgeon at Harlem Hospital for 18 years.

Coincidental with the announcement of his choice came the news that Mayor LaGuardia refused last week to give ear to the request of a special committee of 50 that he withhold the reappointment of Dr. Goldwater as Commissioner of Hospitals. Opposition to the Commissioner is based on his recent declaration of the inefficiency of colored nurses. The N. A. A. C. P., the Central Harlem Medical Society, the Manhattan Medical Society, New York Urban League, the Nurses' Union and the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses were represented in the delegation which waited on the mayor.

Following the executive's refusal to take action against Dr. Goldwater, Delegation Spokesman Thurgood Marshall exclaimed heatedly: "You won't even grant us the permission to state our case!" Replied the fiery, resolute Mayor: "I will not have a hearing on whom I appoint. We have more Negro nurses now than we have ever had. If they are inferior they will show it in their work, but I am telling you now I am going to reappoint Dr. Goldwater.

Cites Jim Crow Rule At St. John Hospital

By ALFRED A. DUCKETT

In the church-controlled, city-subsidized and tax-supported institution, St. Johns Hospital, there is being carried out a vicious program of rank discrimination, deliberate prejudice, cross segregation and neglect of Negro patients, it was charged this week.

The Amsterdam News has statements of patients and local doctors. It has also made an investigation itself.

Located at the corner of Albany avenue and Herkimer street, St. Johns' six stories rise proudly toward the sky. It is all a hospital should be for serenity. Immaculate halls. Hushed corridors. And a white silence.

But beneath that silence and dignity, people who might to know will tell you there throbs the old, old refrain of the hymn of race hatred. L. N. Arrowsmith, superintendent of St. Johns, refused to comment, when asked to make a statement about the treatment of Negro patients in the hospital.

Shall we begin with what happens to you when you are a Negro patient? Probably it isn't so important that you are a human being in need of treatment. Probably it is of greater importance that you are a Negro. As such, in almost every instance, St. Johns authorities make it their business to put you into a segregated ward with other Negro patients.

Almost without exception white patients are put in one division, all Negro patients in another.

Occupants of the Mens' Surgical Ward told me of the various little ways in which St. Johns tries to get back at them for being colored.

There is, of course, the matter of nourishments.

Probably it is only a little thing that Negro patients hardly ever get their fair share of pineapple juice, tomato and orange juices and the like.

But the fact remains that white patients are served their nourishment regularly, three times a day. Morning, afternoon and evening. Through the windows of their glass-enclosed section, Negroes see the trays come up with juices for the white patients. It is very seldom, they told me, that they are thus favored more than once a day. Hospital authorities are kind enough to be sure that the colored wing does get some orange and tomato juices about seven o'clock at night.

So much for that.

It might just be one of those uncanny coincidents that golden sunlight streams down on the side of the ward where white patients lie and that the side on which Negroes are placed is without such benefit, so we'll go on to other things.

There is a recreation roof or solarium at St. Johns'. That's supposed to be the place where a patient, if in fit condition, may catch breezes, get a bit of the sunshine which he might need badly (especially, if a member of the colored ward) and perhaps puff on a cigarette.

In the mornings Negro patients are cheerfully given the run of the recreation roof. So are the whites.

But in the afternoon Negro patients are told by the nurses:

"No ward patients are allowed on the roof in the afternoon."

These things we have mentioned above are the smaller things that go to make up the program of bias and race-feeling existent at St. Johns. We suppose that a patient can survive without his periodic orange juice. We suppose that even sunlight may be eliminated.

But how about medical care?

It strikes one that that would be rather important.

But the tale of the patients in the hospital, former patients of the hospital and doctors who know conditions on the inside, is a tale of neglect.

Again let us take the Men's Surgical Ward.

Here is a patient who has lain in his bed hour after hour for the better part of two weeks, his index finger badly infected. The doctor has left instructions that it be soaked in hot Epsom salts and a new bandage applied four times daily.

If it is attended to more than once a day he considers himself lucky, the patient tells us.

Excuse of the nurse is that "she's busy."

Just how much attention is given the Men's Surgical Ward can be shown in the following incident.

On Friday evening, October 6 a patient of St. Johns' Hospital Men's Surgical Ward, confined to the institution and supposedly under the institution's care, got up out of his bed, dressed and went to a dance in Harlem. He left the hospital at about 10 p. m., stole down the back staircase and walked right out into the street through the ambulance drive. Taking the subway he went to the Savoy to the Guardsmans' Dance and was back in his bed at 4 a.m., Saturday morning—his absence undiscovered.

Had a nurse been interested in passing down the corridor during THE SIX HOURS the patient was missing, she would have undoubtedly discovered his absence. The ward is glass-partitioned.

Does this mean that for six hours—half the night—six patients half of them helpless, got absolutely no attention? Does this mean that a patient who belonged in a hospital under hospital care, had so much freedom that he could walk right out and stay away for hours with no one the wiser What else could it mean.

Suppose a patient had pneumonia, a fever and a sudden desire in the middle of the night to wander. Could you call him responsible? How long do you think he would last?

Then, of course, there is the little incident about the man in the Men's Surgical who has a tuber in his kidneys. He's in a critical state and they don't expect him to live. It's quite possible he needed attention in six hours of sleepless tossing.

And the case in the ward of the patient who is supposed to have wet dressings applied to his neck every day. His case is a compensation case. The hospital is getting paid for taking care of him. The other patients in the ward say they have to agitate for a nurse before he will be taken care of regularly.

"This ward," one of the patients told me, "is isolated at night. hat is the word for it."

Perhaps a person doesn't need the balm of kindness when he is in a normal state. Certainly, when he is ill and suffering he can use a gentle word rather than insinuations and reprisals. Our investigation finds that the St. Johns Hospital staff isn't any too gentle with patients.

"The internes are all right," we are informed, "that is—most of them—but every now and then you'll get a crack from one of the civilian doctors on the staff."

Which reminds us of the case of Mrs. Edward Green. It happened back in 1936.

Mrs. Green was a patient in the Women's Medical Ward. She suf-

fered from complications of dropsy and heart trouble. She was visited one day by a staff doctor who said to her and the rest of the Negro patients in the ward:

"How are you all pickaninnies this morning."

Because Mrs. Green had the temerity to resent being called a pickaninny, because she had the gall to inform the doctor that she resented it, she was refused further medical aid!

In her dangerous condition, she was forced to leave the hospital because the doctor would give her no further medical attention until she "apologized."

Of course Mrs. Green wasn't put out. St. Johns wouldn't think of doing a brutal thing like that. They just intimated that she could lie there and die for all they cared. The polite information given her was that she could "sign herself out."

The Green family believes, to this day, that this is the reason why she died soon after.

There are no colored doctors on the staff of St. Johns although most of the other hospitals in the city have at least one Negro on their staff. There are several at Kings County. The late Dr. Cunningham belonged to the staff of Long Island Hospital. Dr. William Granger is a staff member at Brooklyn.

"I feel that there is a distinct feeling of prejudice at St. Johns," Granger declared. "I've only been there twice, because I don't ever like to go into the place. I remember trying to get on the staff but a very fine old codger then occupying the seat of might dismissed me with the explanation that they "had never had one." I don't think they ever will.

"The other hospitals have Negroes on their staffs," Dr. Granger points out, "and there haven't yet been any patients raped or robbed. I don't have to go to that place to know what's going on or how rotten conditions are. St. Johns is rotten from top to bottom where Negroes are concerned."

Several years ago Doctors Cunningham, Granger, Waller and Birnie got together and attempted to prevail upon Commissioner of Hospitals S. S. Goldwater to revolutionize conditions at St. Johns. Results were nil. We met plenty of people who have written Commissioner Goldwater's office on this matter. They've all gotten the same answer—nothing.

We think that the citizens of Brooklyn are beginning to feel that the commissioner could at least drop us a line with a few official and well-meaning alibis.

Hospitals — 1938

North Carolina.

Winston-Salem, N. C. Journal
July 16, 1938

Dedication To Be Held On July 31

Patients to Be Sent to Institution by August 5

The building committee of Kate Bitting Reynolds Memorial Hospital announced yesterday that the formal opening for Negro citizens would be held at the hospital Friday night, July 29, and that for white citizens would follow on Saturday night, July 30. The dedicatory exercises, which are now being planned, will be held at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon, July 31, on the hospital grounds.

Although these formal exercises will be conducted before the close of the month, it will not be possible to transfer patients from City Memorial Hospital into the new plant before the third or fourth of August, Dr. J. B. Whittington, superintendent, indicated.

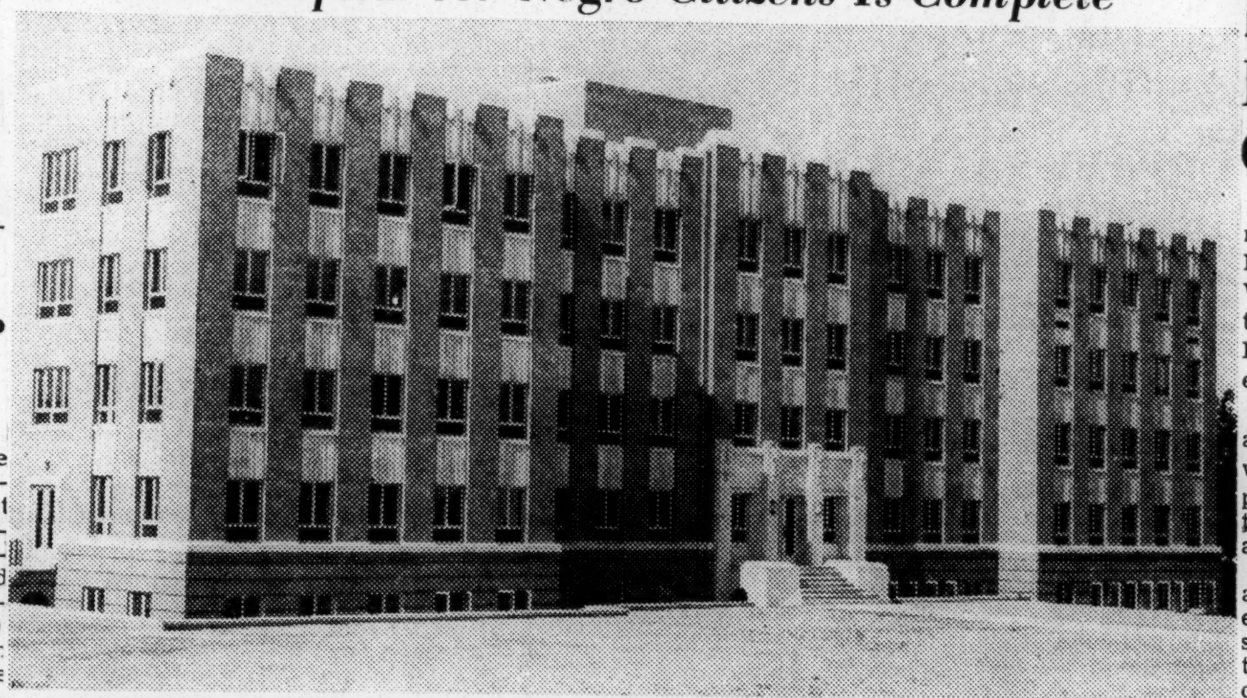
For several weeks the tedious work of installing equipment has been under way. Some of this has not yet arrived. All must be completed, or nearly completed, before the hospital can be opened for regular use.

Meanwhile, WPA workers have completed landscaping the grounds and removing debris incident to construction.

Of course, shrubbery has not been planted and cannot be planted until fall. This will be the last work to be done in connection with the grounds.

The program for the dedication exercises has not been arranged. This is being handled by the building committee at present and can be announced in a few days, John C. Whitaker said yesterday afternoon.

New Hospital for Negro Citizens Is Complete



The beautiful new Kate Bitting Reynolds Memorial Hospital is now a finished structure, so far as grounds and exterior are concerned. It only remains for the staff to install a few remaining pieces of equipment and the plant will be ready for use. The dedicatory exercises will be held Sunday afternoon, July 31, at 4 p.m., on the hospital grounds—(Staff Photo.)

Winston Salem, N. C. Sentinel
December 13, 1938

Negro Tuberculosis Building Under Construction

"Construction work on the Negro unit is moving along rapidly, the building is about one-third complete and we hope to occupy it in the spring," Dr. P. A. Yoder, superintendent of the Forsyth County Tubercular Hospital, said today. This building and equipment, costing about $55,000, was made possible through the Bowman Gray Memorial Fund, administered by the Winston-Salem Foundation, and a PWA grant. It will house 72 Negro patients and includes living quarters for persons on service in the building as well as general utility rooms. Patients will be given X-ray and operating room treatments in the main building now in use.—(Staff photo.)

Winston-Salem, N. C. Journal
August 8, 1938

Negro Hospital May Be Opened On Wednesday

The first patients will be admitted to the new Kate Bitting Reynolds Memorial Hospital Wednesday morning, judging from the way work is progressing there, Dr. J. B. Whittington, superintendent, has announced.

All patients in the Negro ward at City Memorial Hospital, who will be removed to the new hospital, will have an equal chance to be the first to go over, it was announced.

Much interest has been shown among the patients and each is eager to be the first to enjoy the splendid new facilities. In order that each patient may get an even chance at the coveted honor, all names will be placed in a container and well shaken up. One name at a time will then be drawn to determine the order in which the patients are to be moved.

The opening has been held up about a week because of delayed shipment of some of the material necessary to the operation of the hospital. All of this has now arrived and is nearly in readiness for use.

The number of patients in the hospital varies from day to day. Indications are that between 40 and 50 will have to be transferred to the new hospital.

Hospitals - 1938

North Carolina

Winston-Salem, N. C. Journal
May 16, 1938

10,000 Winston-Salem Negroes Join in Praise of Benefactors At Unique Service in Stadium

By HARVEY DINKINS
(Staff Writer)

More than ten thousand Winston-Salem Negro citizens assembled in Bowman Gray Memorial Stadium yesterday afternoon for a service in which, by speech and song, they tendered to outstanding white benefactors their gratitude, "the fairest blossom which springs from the soul."

The service was offered as an expression of appreciation to Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Reynolds, the Duke Foundation and the city of Winston-Salem for the Kate Bitting Reynolds Memorial Hospital, now nearing completion, and to Mrs. Bowman Gray Sr. for the Bowman Gray Memorial Stadium.

A chorus of a thousand voices sent hymns and spirituals vaulting the stadium arena as only the Negro race knows how.

Representatives of all walks of life in which Negro citizens are active voiced special messages of appreciation.

The demeanor of every individual whose presence helped to jam full the big stadium appeared in itself to take part in the message a grateful race was endeavoring to express.

Sponsored by Medical Society

The Twin City Medical Society, of which Dr. C. A. Eaton is president, sponsored the event. However, the society extended to Jack Atkins, executive secretary to the president of Winston-Salem Teachers College, the honor of presiding over and leading the exercises.

Atkins summarized the purpose of the occasion, "to give outward expression to our inward appreciation for two more milestones in the continued progress of our beloved city; to testify by our presence, by our songs, and by our words to our faith in the methods by which these milestones have been achieved."

"We thank God," he said, "that we live in a city where it is possible for colored people honestly and sincerely to feel in their hearts that their problems and difficulties are the genuine and sympathetic concern of their white neighbors; where industry is conducted by men who have a desire to help; where governmet joins in efforts to promote progress; where differences are settled in a spirit of mutual good will and helpfulness; where the benefits of private philanthropy are present here at home, and being thus present at home, they may, like charity, with greater ease and more propriety spread abroad; and where a sympathetic ear can always be found to listen and an influential voice to speak toward the end that doors which are closed to further progress and self-improvement may be opened. . . . This is the characteristic spirit of Winston-Salem.

". . . It is this spirit which has made possible the magnificent new Kate Bitting Reynolds Memorial Hospital for the healing uplift of colored people within its reach and it is this spirt which has made possible this magnificient Bowman Gray Memorial Stadium for the recreational and esthetic uplift of all the people. . . ."

Hospital Work Reviewed

Atkins reviewed the history of Negro hospital work here, beginning with the gift of $5,000 by the late R. J. Reynolds in 1900. Subsequently Mr. Reynolds gave $120,000 for the construction of the wing of City Memorial Hospital now used for Negro patients. Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Reynolds' gift toward the new hospital was $200,000. The Duke Foundation added $125,000. The city gave land valued at nearly $30,000 and will assume maintenance for the plant.

The program moved swiftly from the moment the presiding officer announced the first Negro spiritual, "God's Going to Build Up Zion's Walls," and the Rev. G. J. Thomas offered a prayer of invocation and thanksgiving.

One by one the speakers came to offer their special message:

Dr. C. A. Eaton, representing the sponsor organization, said that when a nation ceased to honor its heroes, when any group ceased to recognize its benefactors, such a nation and such a group were heading straight to disaster.

Rev. R. L. File quoted Tennyson, "The old order changeth, yielding place to new," implying that a great racial group here realized happily that a long-standing need was being filled.

Peter B. Hairston, gnarled veteran of factory and mill, spoke out of the fulness of his heart a thankful message for kindnesses scattered through a lifetime.

Praised for Service

George W. Hill, business leader of Winston-Salem and the state as well, declared "we sense with pride and admiration the men and women who regard their accumulations and successes as just simple avenues and gateways to higher levels of service to the less fortunate and needy among us. These noble souls count the lowliest form of human life as well as the most highly developed life among us as their first concern. Their chief commodity is a human product. . . ."

J. W. Paisley, Negro teacher, was accorded almost an ovation as he stepped to the speaker's stand and delivered his message It was he who stood shoulder to shoulder with the late Dr. Simon Green Atkins and a handful of other pioneering Negro leaders as they endeavored to lay a foundation for Negro education in this part of the state under the watchful friendliness of H. E. Fries, Colonel W. A. Blair and a few other kindly disposed white citizens.

White and Negro citizens alike cheered him as he declared "Some have left their monuments in chiseled stone and tablets embellished with mottoes; others have left theirs in factories or in governmental achievement; others have left theirs on explored seas or scaled mountains; others have left theirs on fields of carnage, where the dead and dying were strewn.

Called Good Samaritans

"But today we express gratitude and homage to Mrs. Bowman Gray Sr., Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Reynolds, the Duke Foundation and the city of Winston-Salem who have built their monument by giving this stadium for recreation and the Kate Bitting Reynolds Memorial Hospital which answers the human need of the meek and lowly and have come like Good Samaritans anointing with oil their wounds, assuaging their suffering Not only this, but generations unborn will enjoy your magificient gifts and talk of how you were a blessing in your day. . . ."

Registered Nurse Lucy A. Dillard voiced the practical value the new hospital would have in affording young women of the Negro race opportunity for training in professional service.

W. Avery Jones, attorney represented his profession, spoke briefly, earnestly. "Words are inadequate," he said. "We fail to find phrases . . . to express to you our gratitude for providing for us this shelter, this refuge, when health . . . affrighted, spreads her rosy wing, and flies with every changing gale of spring."

Mrs. E. O. Donohue brought greetings from the women's auxiliary of the new hospital. She said it was possible to erect and maintain the new hospital without the financial assistance of Negro citizens, but that the interest of the race was essential to the best results for the plant. The auxiliary, therefore, arranged to finance a four-bed ward as an expression of interest in the new plant. The money necessary for this is already in hand.

Last in the procession of speakers was C. A. Irvin, editor of the Winston-Salem Post, representative of the Negro press here. Aside from expressing appreciation for the substantial benefactions under consideration, he presented to Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Reynolds a book containing a copy of all addresses made during the exercises together with signatures of thousands of Negro citizens. To Mrs. Reynolds and Mrs. Gray he presented flowers.

Interspersed between each address was either a hymn or a Negro spiritual. George L. Johnson, director of community service and music at Teachers College directed the singing. The piano accompaniment was played by Mrs. Velma H. Miller, a member of the senior class at the college. Especially effective was the spiritual "Pharaoh," Johnson's own arrangement.

The chorus was built around the 500-voice all-student chorus of Teachers College. Church choirs and other choral groups pushed the total number of voices to more than one thousand. Despite a bitter wind which whipped across the stadium chasm and distorted the effects (not to speak of chilling thousands so that they were forced to leave before the service was over) the music was beautiful.

The benefactors together with city officials and other guests occupied places of honor in the stadium. The remainder of the space was turned over to Negro citizens, for whom the program was arranged primarily.

Judging from the fact that only a small part of the seats were vacant in the stadium, the crowd numbered well over 10,000.

New Hospital In New Bern Is Dedicated

Is Realization Of 16-Year-Old Effort of Citizens

7-2-38

(Other Stories on Page 6)

By ALEXANDER MORISEY
By Journal and Guide Staff Writer

Pictures will be published in next week's issue.

NEW BERN, N. C. — The end of a dream" of sixteen years came when the Good Shepherd Hospital was dedicated and the corner stone was laid. The Right Reverend Thomas Campbell Darst, Bishop of East Carolina presided over the ceremonies. This fifty thousand dollar institution is the result of the tireless efforts of the Rev. R. I. Johnson, rector of St. Cyprian Church. Music was furnished by the Federal Music Project under Mrs. Nell Hunter of Durham.

"This hospital," declared Bishop Darst, "exists today because some people would not be discouraged. I thank God that this thing has come to pass—those that come will be welcome by the Good Shepherd."

Greetings from the city were presented by the Hon. W. C. Chadwick, mayor. The Diocese of Pennsylvania, which early in the beginning of the project accepted the responsibility of twenty-five thousand dollars, was represented by the Rev. Charles Screiner, who paid a great tribute to the leadership of the bishop of the Diocese of Eastern Carolina. A message was read from Dr. Rankin of the Duke Endowment, expressing his deep regret at not being able to be present.

NUMEROUS GREETINGS

Greetings came from Rev. W. R. Noe, who is chairman of the hospital board. E. K. Bishop, senior warden of Christ Church, here, spoke as chairman of the building committee. The Rev. C. E. Williams, chairman of the equipment committee, spoke also. Representatives of the churches of the city were the Rev. L. C. Larkin, white, and the Rev. E. T. McIver.

The medical profession was represented by Dr. Harvey B. Wadsworth, white, and Dr. H. W. Fisher. I. H. Smith spoke on behalf of the colored citizens. The staff of the hospital was represented by Miss Edith M. Anderson, R. N., and the Rev. R. I. Johnson, secretary of the board of the hospital. During the sixteen years of the project effort he was the guiding spirit.

The staff of the hospital is at present composed of Miss Edith Anderson, R. N., graduate of the St. Agnes Hospital, Raleigh, N. C.; Miss Mary Elizabeth Holt, R. N., graduate of Good Samaritan Hospital, Charlotte, N. C.; Miss Winifred Hardy, R. N., graduate of Dixie Hospital, Hampton, Va.; and Miss J. E. Gorden, dietitian, formerly of John Andrew Hospital, Tuskegee, Ala. and the N. C. State College at Durham.

MODERNLY EQUIPPED

This hospital, a thirty bed, one story institution, is the most modern, up-to-date hospital in the eastern part of the state. It is very modern throughout, with the last word in hospital furnishings and equipment.

Among its many features are a Westinghouse Pandex X-ray machine, an all-electric sterilizer, an all-electric kitchen, two isolation wards, one for men and one for women, and a silent nurse signal system.

Plans are being made at present to construct a nurses cottage.

The reception, superintendent's, and dietitian's rooms are beautifully furnished in maple, with private baths.

There is an emergency operating room and doctor's office in addition to the main operating room.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
June 26, 1938

NEGRO HOSPITAL TO BE DEDICATED

Bishop Darst to Be Chief Speaker at Exercises in New Bern Today

New Bern, June 25.—The Good Shepherd Hospital for Negroes in this section of East Carolina will be dedicated tomorrow afternoon. The Rt. Rev. Thomas C. Darst, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of East Carolina, will be the main speaker.

The 30-room brick structure contains some of the latest hospital designing and equipment. The cost of around $58,000 was borne principally by the Diocese of Pennsylvania, which raised $25,000, and the Duke Endowment, which furnished $20,000. Local Negroes contributed more than $1,000 in hundreds of small donations, and white citizens also cooperated under the leadership of Mayor W. C. Chadwick.

Prime mover in the hospital project was Rev. R. I. Johnson, Negro rector of St. Cyprian's Church. He traveled through Pennsylvania and other sections in the interest of the movement.

The fact that there are 90,000 Negroes in the seven counties near New Bern led Johnson to undertake the campaign for trying to raise money for location of a Negro hospital at New Bern. It is the only hospital for Negroes in a wide area of East Carolina.

As far back as May, 1930, a committee of some of the most prominent Episcopalians, white and Negro, in the diocese was appointed by Bishop Darst to assist with plans for the proposed hospital. The next month at a first meeting, the committee named the Rev. Guy H. Madara, rector of Christ Church, New Bern, as its chairman; E. K. Bishop, New Bern, vice chairman; Johnson, secretary; and the Rev. W. R. Noe, Wilmington, diocesan executive secretary, as treasurer.

After Madara moved away from New Bern, Noe was elected committee chairman, and he has taken great interest in the project. The committee personnel has remained practically the same through the years, except that Mayor Chadwick, a Methodist, was added to the list. As chairman of the building committee, E. K. Bishop accomplished a fine piece of work; and as chairman of the equipment committee, the Rev. Charles E. Williams, rector of Christ Church, also worked untiringly.

Due to the depression, the hospital was erected on a much more modest scale than first anticipated, but it stands today as an exceptionally well constructed and attractive building, that will likely become a vital factor in ministering to the physical welfare of the Negro race through East Carolina.

Winston-Salem, N. C., Sentinel
July 9, 1938

Negro Hospital Work Finished

Work of landscaping the grounds, construction of walks driveway and cement steps, and the building of a brick wall has been completed at Kate Bitting Reynolds Memorial Hospital, it was announced this morning by E. W. Cole, WPA area supervisor.

The work, done at a cost of $12,209, was financed by the federal government with an appropriation of $9,707 and $2,502 provided by the city of Winston-Salem as sponsor.

The property has been surrounded by a low brick wall. Banks have been turfed, the grounds graded and landscaped, drains put in and other necessary improvements made.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
September 12, 1938

NEW HOSPITAL TO AID NEGROES

Good Samaritan to Be Integral But Segregated From Memorial Unit.

Mrs. E. C. Marshall, for more than a quarter of a century a trustee of the Good Samaritan hospital and for many years chairman of the board of trustees and now a trustee of the Charlotte Memorial hospital, has given the following interview to The Observer:

"With the approval of the City of Charlotte's bond issue of $350,000 for the Charlotte Memorial hospital tomorrow comes the realization of a half a century of hopes, prayers, and ambitions for the Good Samaritan hospital, which was the first negro hospital built in the United States. By sheer force of determination, of courage and of hard work the trustees of this hospital have kept its hospitalization in step with the requirements of the colored people of our community, and now comes the fruition of our dreams.

"This colored hospital was established in 1888 as an Episcopal church enterprise with that glorious character, Mrs. John Wilkes, as sponsor. The property was deeded to the diocese and has always been managed by the women of St. Peter's church, St. Martin's church, and the Church of the Holy Comforter.

"The Good Samaritan hospital will be an integral part of the greater hospital. It will be segregated physically, and such new departments as may be added will become a part of the present plant. Recently additional land was purchased, so that we have ample room for expansion.

"We shall have the advantages of all the science and the skill of the Charlotte Memorial hospital, the use of the modern laboratories, the benefits of the training school and its teachings, and the great values that will come from resident physicians and internes. I have no doubt that eventually the Good Samaritan hospital will have an outpatient department.

"We are very proud of the excellent staff of colored physicians in this city, and great are the benefits that they will receive from the Charlotte Memorial hospital. One must not think that the consolidation of hospitals terminates in any way its individual usefulness, but rather perpetuates and expands this value to the community." 12

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North Carolina

Durham, N. C. Sun
May 20, 1938

LINCOLN HOSPITAL, TEMPLE OF NEGRO HEALTH CENTER SET UP HERE BY DUKES

White and Colored Have Joined Hands in Creating Nationally Recognized Institution

By WILLIAM M. RICH
Supt., Lincoln Hospital

There is a marble slab in Lincoln hospital on which is carved the following statement, "With grateful appreciation and loving remembrance of the fidelity and faithfulness of the Negro slaves to the Mothers and Daughters of the Confederacy, during the Civil war, this institution was founded by one of the Fathers and Sons." W. Duke, B. N. Duke, J. B. Duke.

The Record

Since the main function of any hospital is the care of the sick and injured of the community, lets reduce that function as it affects Lincoln hospital to actual facts. In 1937 the hospital treated 3,164 patients, 1,639 of them being out-patients and the remaining 1,525 in-patients. The out-patients made 4,276 visits to the out-patient clinic, and the in-patients received 20,811 days of care as bed patients. Sixty-eight percent of all in-patients were free, paying nothing on account of their hospitalization. The average stay of patients was reduced from 18.3 days in 1933 to 13.6 days in 1937. This reduction meant a saving of 7,247 days to the patients hospitalized last year. This improvement has been brought about through improved facilities and closer supervision.

Perhaps the most interesting and helpful service rendered by the hospital last year was that to crippled children throughout the state. Many children who otherwise would go through life crippled and deformed have been transformed into normal children as a result of the treatment received through the orthopedic department. The hospital rendered 1,522 days of care to these children. This service was paid for by the State of North Carolina and the Duke Endowment.

Lincoln hospital is a part of the facilities of this community for the care of the sick, and the protection of the public health. It realizes its full responsibility to the community in the discharge of this obligation. It is the purpose of the hospital to intergrate its services with those of other agencies dealing with the problem of health so as to make a definite contribution to the prevention and control of sickness and disease.

Money Needed

Lincoln hospital is a community institution and receives the majority of its support from this community. The institution is not endowed and, therefore, must depend on the city and county of Durham, the Duke Endowment, and its friends for support. Sixty-eight percent of all patients hospitalized last year being charity has placed a heavy burden upon the institution. The daily cost per patient was $3.45 for 1937. The Duke Endowment contributed $1.00 and the city and county of Durham $1.33, leaving a balance for the hospital to pay out of its own funds of $1.12 per patient day. The hospital paid over $10,000 last year out of its own funds for the cost of charity. As a result the hospital is unable to make necessary repairs to its plant and purchase needed equipment. The trustees have recently made a request to the city and county for a special appropriation of $2,500 each for this purpose.

The story of Lincoln hospital started 37 years ago. At the time Mr. Washington Duke had in mind erecting a monument on the campus of Trinity college (now Duke university) to the memory of the Negro slaves for the part played by them during the dark days of the Civil war. Here the late Dr. A. M. Moore, Durham's first Negro physician, and beloved patron, and first head of the hospital; Dr. S. L. Warren, who is still serving the institution, and John Merrick, a friend of the Dukes, entered the picture. They asked for and obtained the erection of a hospital for the descendants of the slaves, rather than a monument to the slaves. This wise proposal met with the instant approval of the Dukes, and the first Lincoln hospital was erected on the corner of Proctor street and Cozart avenue. The plant was completed in July 1901 and opened for patients on August 2nd of the same year. The cost of the first plant was $8,550.

$150,000 Beginning

Through the years the hospital proved its merit and gained public support and confidence, and soon larger quarters were needed. Messrs. J. B. and B. N. Duke offered to give $75,000 for a new building provided a like amount be raised in Durham. It was during the campaign to raise the additional $75,000 that the whole community evidenced its appreciation of the work of the hospital was rendering the community. The white and colored citizens joined in the appeal as well as the county and city governments, and the required funds were raised. The new Lincoln hospital was completed in November, 1924, and occupied in January, 1925.

The cost of the site for the new hospital was $8,500, almost as much as the entire cost of the original hospital. The land was paid for by Messrs. John Sprunt Hill, J. B. Duke, B. N. Duke and George W. Watts. The official history of the hospital gives entire credit for securing the present location to John Sprunt Hill.

For a suitable home for nurses B. N. Duke gave $25,000 in memory of his son, Angier B. Duke. This modern, well appointed building of tapestry brick contains bedrooms, reception rooms, recreation room, laundry, and other modern conveniences, and is adjacent to the hospital.

Three Superintendents

The hospital has had only three superintendents during its 37 years. The late Dr. A. M. Moore was its founder and first superintendent, serving in that capacity until his death in 1923. His interest was definitely centered in Lincoln hospital and during the 22 years that he served he never accepted any compensation for his services. Instead he joined with other members of the board in giving of his funds to help keep the institution going. At his death he bequeathed three houses on Cozart avenue to the hospital, the income from them was to be used to help worthy girls taking nurse training, and to help patients in the hospital. The widow and daughters of Dr. Moore, together with their husbands, donated the equipment and furnishings for the nurses home at a cost of $1,500.

Dr. Moore was succeeded by the late Dr. Charles H. Shepard as superintendent. Therefore, the task of organizing the new hospital fell to Dr. Shepard. He was a keen hospital administrator, and during his administration the hospital received approval from the American College of Surgeons as well as the American Medical association, for the training of interns. It was during Dr. Shepard's administration that the hospital attained national recognition as one of the leading Negro hospitals in the country. Dr. Shepard served almost until the time of his death when he was succeeded by the present superintendent in 1934.

Two other persons must be mentioned in this story because their lives have been spent in its service. Dr. S. L. Warren, one of the founders, and present chairman of the board of trustees, has served the institution from the beginning. He not only helped to secure the money to make the hospital possible, but has worked to keep the interest of the hospital before the community. He is still active and never misses a meeting of the board of trustees or the staff. The success of the institution is due largely to his wise council and advice.

Nurse P. H. Carter came to Lincoln hospital in 1912 succeeding Nurse Julia A. Latta as superintendent of nurses. She served in that capacity until 1935 when she was made assistant superintendent of the hospital. Her life has been given entirely to the care of the sick and the training of student nurses. She is a typical example of the consecrated nurse. The spiritual and cultural qualities of her life have influenced many students whom she has taught.

Although not connected with the hospital professionally, no one is more interested in its welfare than Dr. C. C. Spaulding. As a member of the board of trustees and chairman of the finance committee he works untiringly for its advancement.

Lincoln hospital is a striking example of what can be accomplished in a community where both races work together with a common objective.

Inter-Racial Background

The inter-racial idea is evident throughout the entire organization. The board of trustees is composed of both white and colored members as well as the staff of the hospital and the training school committee. The professional work is supervised by an advisory committee composed of five white physicians. The improvements made during the past four years are due largely to the work of this committee. There is a cordial relationship existing between Lincoln and the two white hospitals. The superintendents and members of the staffs of Duke and Watts hospitals have evidenced a willingness to assist Lincoln hospital whenever they can be of help.

The hospital conducts a school of nursing with an enrolment of 32 students. The school has an "A" rating by the nursing department of North Carolina. Much has been made in recent years in raising the standard of the school. Last year for the first time all of the graduates passed the state board examination. The board of trustees appointed a training school committee about two years ago to supervise the work of the school, and much of the progress made has been due to suggestions made by this committee.

A fine relationship exists between Lincoln hospital and the North Carolina College for Negroes. Both of these institutions cooperate in matters of mutual benefit. Student nurses are taught chemistry and psychology by teachers from the college, and are also allowed the use of the college gymnasium for the purpose of recreation. In turn the hospital cooperates with the college in matters of health.

The hospital has received several grants from the Julius Rosenwald fund to finance education programs. Scholarships have been made to the superintendent, the superintendent of nurses, and to a Negro member of the medical staff. This fund has also paid the salary of a resident in surgery at Lincoln hospital for the past three years.

The trustees are indebted to the senior and junior lady boards for the help given by them. The senior lady board has as its major project the dietary department. The junior lady board's project is the children's ward. They have made themselves responsible for the upkeep of this department. Funds are being raised by them at the present for the purchase of cribs for the children.

The hospital received contributions from many of the white and colored churches of Durham last year as well as other organizations and individuals for which it is very grateful.

Since 1935, the health committee of the division of cooperation in education and race relations has conducted clinics at Lincoln. These clinics are for the benefit of Negro physicians in the Carolinas and Virginia. They are conducted on a graduate level with the idea of bringing to the doctors the latest methods in diagnosing and treating diseases. The faculty is composed of doctors from Duke university, the University of North Carolina, Wake Forest Medical college, and the staff of Watts hospital.

On a visit to Lincoln hospital by Mr. J. B. Duke just before his death, he stated that considering the amount of money invested and the good accomplished he considered Lincoln hospital one of the best investments of the Duke family. The hospital has endeavored to keep faith with its founders and benefactors, and it feels that the services it is rendering justifies the confidence the community has reposed in it.

Haven of the Sick

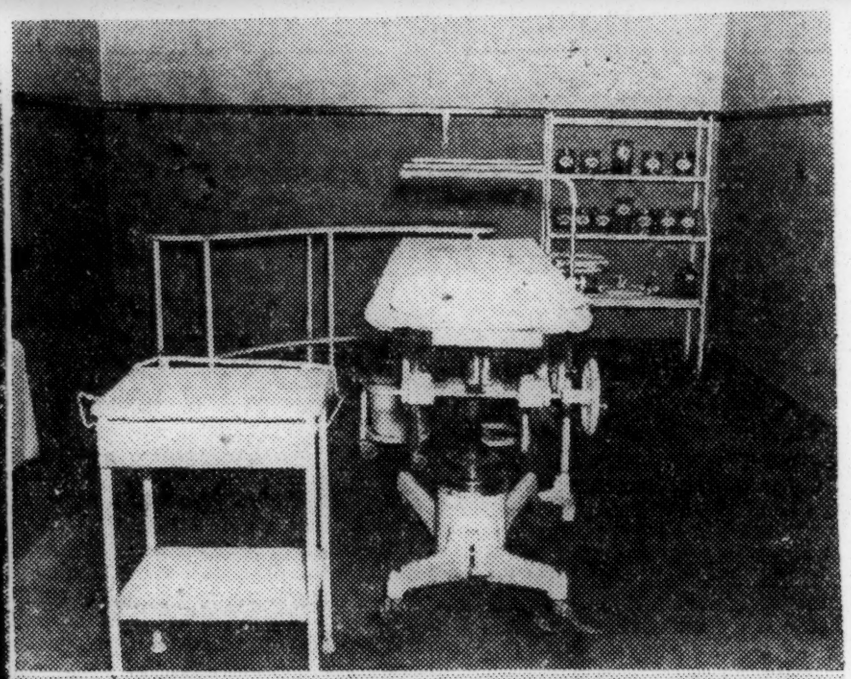
Durham, N.C. Sun 5-20-38

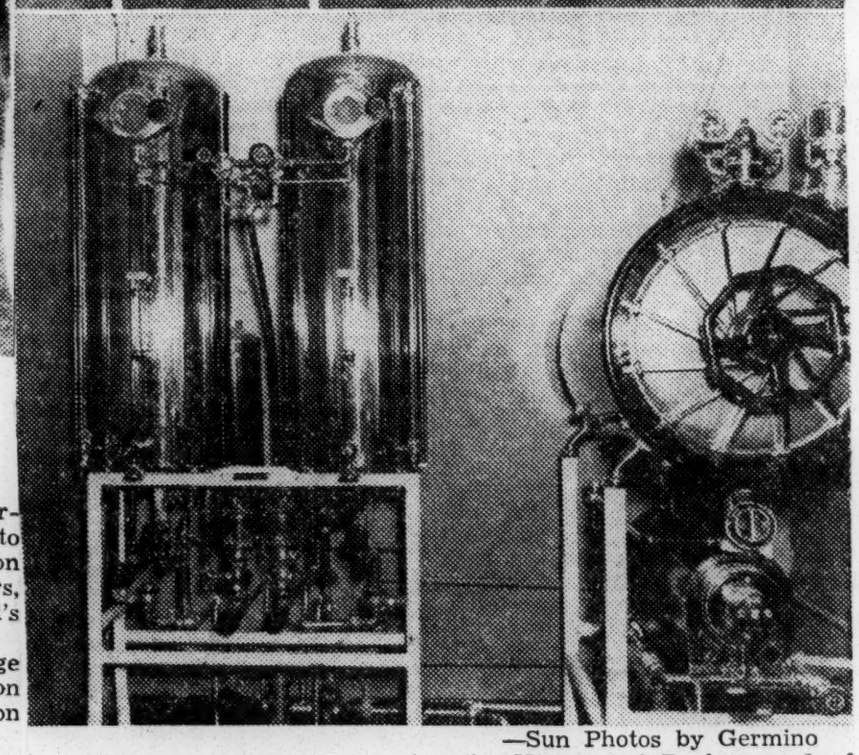
Hospital Offers Deed to City

WILSON, N.C.—(ANP)—Mercy Hospital will be deeded to the city on condition that Wilson rent it back for twenty-five years, it was decided by the hospital's trustees on Friday.

This was the first big change in the hospitals administration since the present organization was formed in 1930.

The offer was made because the town included $6,000 in bonds for improvement of Mercy in a half-million dollar issue to be voted on September 6. Total improvements, if carried out, will amount to around $25,000, and the PWA is expected to aid.





—Sun Photos by Germino

LINCOLN HOSPITAL, serving the Negroes of Durham and of North Carolina, has attained national recognition for its service. The hospital building is shown at the top. Beneath, from top to bottom, are: a corner in one of the spic and span wards, the operating room, and the modern sterilizing equipment.

Hospitals-1938

North Carolina

Winston-Salem, N. C., Sentinel
January 1, 1938

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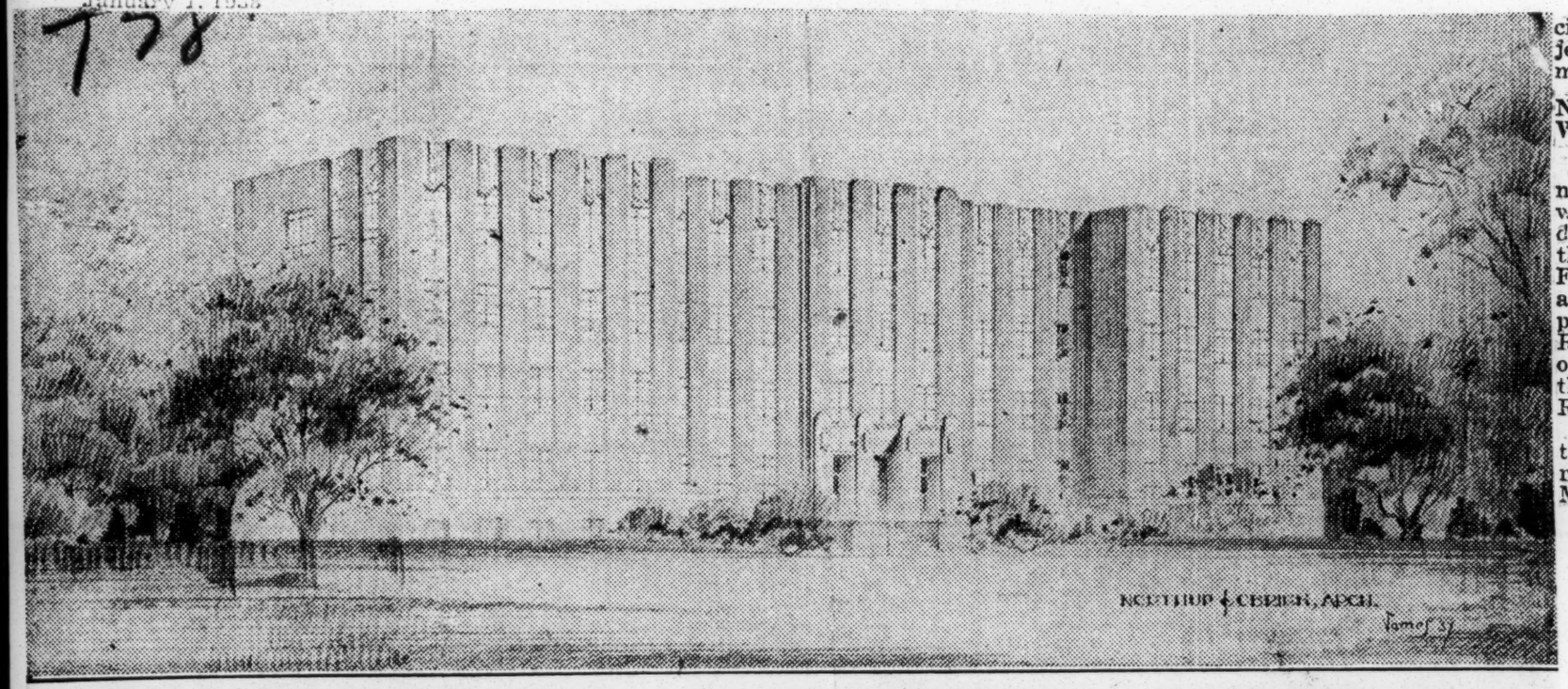


After years of need, Winston-Salem gets a Negro hospital. With money given by W. N. Reynolds, supplemented by the Duke Foundation and on land owned by the city, the new institution is now under construction on East Seventh street. It is expected to be completed early in 1938. A modern nurses home has been built just to the rear of the hospital.

Wilmington, N. C. Morning Star
January 6, 1938

Steps Toward Clearing Last Obstacle To Negro Hospital Taken By Reynolds

Steps toward clearing away the final obstacle to the erection of a new negro hospital here were taken yesterday with the introduction by U. S. Senator Robert R. Reynolds of a bill to permit the New Hanover county board of education to convey part of its Marine hospital property to any political subdivision.

The bill introduced by Senator Reynolds, according to The Associated Press, amends an earlier act giving the school board use of the government property under a conditional deed.

With approximately $70,000 of PWA-city-county money available for the new colored institution, approval of the Reynolds bill will remove the last barrier to its construction. Asked by the negro hospital board to convey part of the federal property for hospital purposes, the school board was forced to decline because of the conditions under which the deed was held. The present act provides the property may not be used other than for industrial educational purposes.

After appeals by the hospital group, the school board agreed to indorse submission of an act to liberalize the terms of the existing deed.

John O. Marshall, school board member who moved that the board indorse the act, said when the bill becomes law the school authorities will convey the equivalent of a square city block for use of the hospital. The portion selected for the hospital site lies southeast of Williston school for negroes.

Tobacco King Makes Dream Come True

To Bear Mrs. Reynolds Name; Duke Also Aids

Staff Correspondence

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—Negro citizens of Winston-Salem are seeing a dream come true in the erection of the $325,000 Kate Bitting Reynolds Hospital which will be ready to receive patients on or about July 1. The culmination of the dream was made possible through the generosity of Will R. Reynolds, chairman of the board of R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, and his wife, who gave $100,000 each and the Duke Foundation, which gave $125,000 toward the hospital.

The plant when completed will be one of the most modern hospitals in the country. It will contain all of the modern developments of medicine and science, and will contain 127 beds. The city of Winston-Salem will maintain the hospital and the staff will be mixed, it was announced by Dr. C. A. Eaton, president of the Twin City Medical Society.

NURSES TO BE ADMITTED IN MARCH

The beautiful nurses home is completed and is ready for occupancy. Applicants will be admitted in March. Communications concerning admittance for training should be addressed to Dr. J. B. Whitting, City Memorial Hospital, Winston-Salem, N. C.

About twelve years ago a small group of citizens started agitation for a hospital for Negroes. Just before the depresison, the city was favorably inclined toward the project. During the depression, the city was forced to give up the project and devote its energies to the more pressing problem of relief.

NAMED FOR DONOR'S WIFE

This brave band of citizens did not give up hope. Mr. Reynolds was approached and after giving it due consideration, he agreed to give the sum of $200,000. The Duke Foundation gave them an additional $125,000 and the city agreed to pay the operating expenses. Mr. Reynolds was given the privilege of naming the plant, and he chose the name of his wife, Kate Bitting Reynolds.

Upon completion it is expected that the hospital will be given a rating of "A" by the American Medical Association.

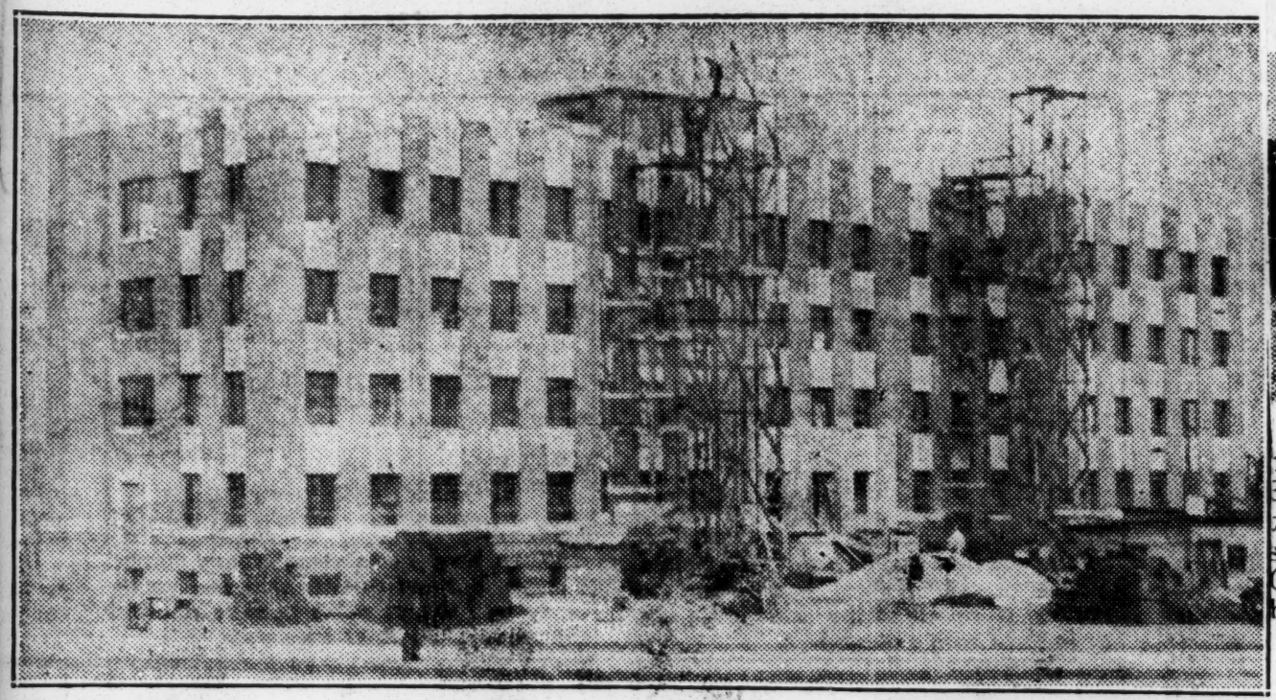
Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
March 26, 1938

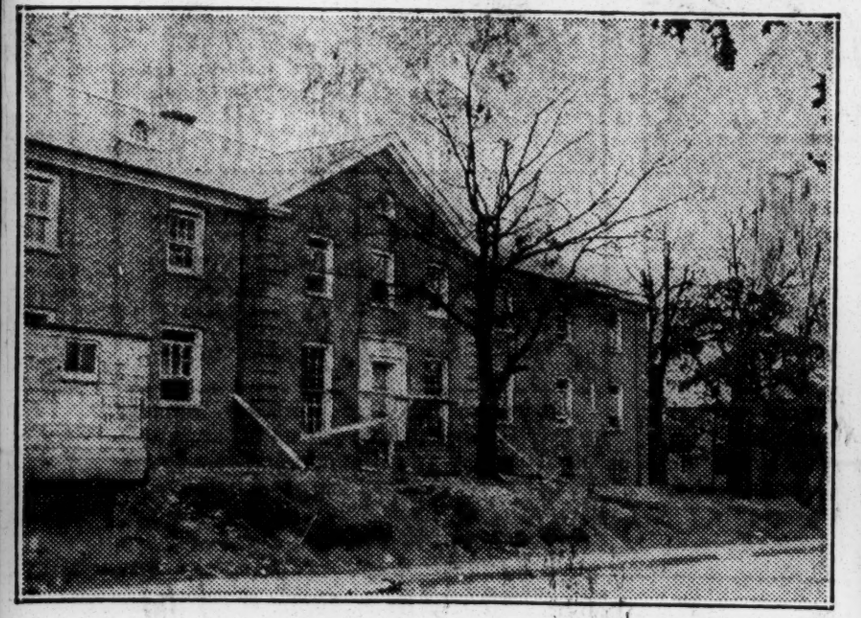
CONTRACT AWARDED FOR BUILDING HERE

Infirmary For Negro School For Blind to Cost $26,000

Contracts for an infirmary for the Negro department of the North Carolina School for the Blind were awarded here yesterday by the building committee of the board of trustees as follows: General contract, W. L. Jewell, Sanford, $21,000; plumbing, Bashford Plumbing and Heating Company, Raleigh, $2,064, and heating, Bieman and Rowell, Raleigh, $2,600. Members of the committee are E. J. Britt, Lumberton, chairman; Mrs. E. S. Paddison, Nashville; W. G. Enloe and Carroll W. Weathers, Raleigh.

Hospital Serves As Monument To Wife



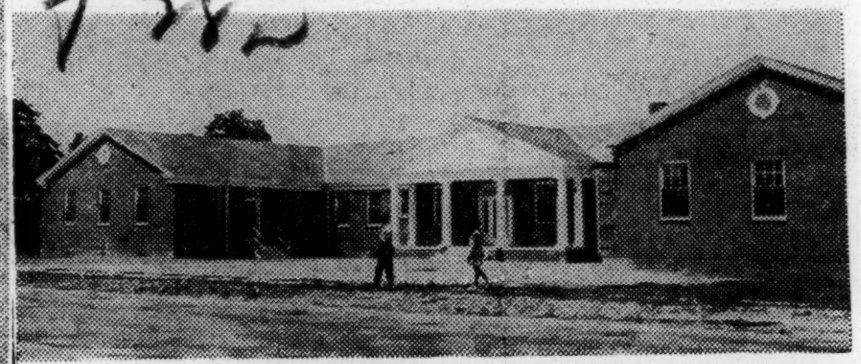


The Kate Bitting Reynolds Hospital in Winston-Salem, N. C. serves as a living memorial to two socially minded Twin City citizens. Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Reynolds subscribed $100,000 each for the construction of the beautiful edifice and this sum was supplemented by $125,000 from the Duke Foundation. Mr. Reynolds is chairman of the board of the R. J. Reynolds To-

bacco Company. Below at left is pictured the new $60,000 nurses home just completed and at lower left, one of the benefactors, Mr. Reynolds. (Journal and Guide Photos).

Greensboro, N. C. Daily News
June 18, 1938

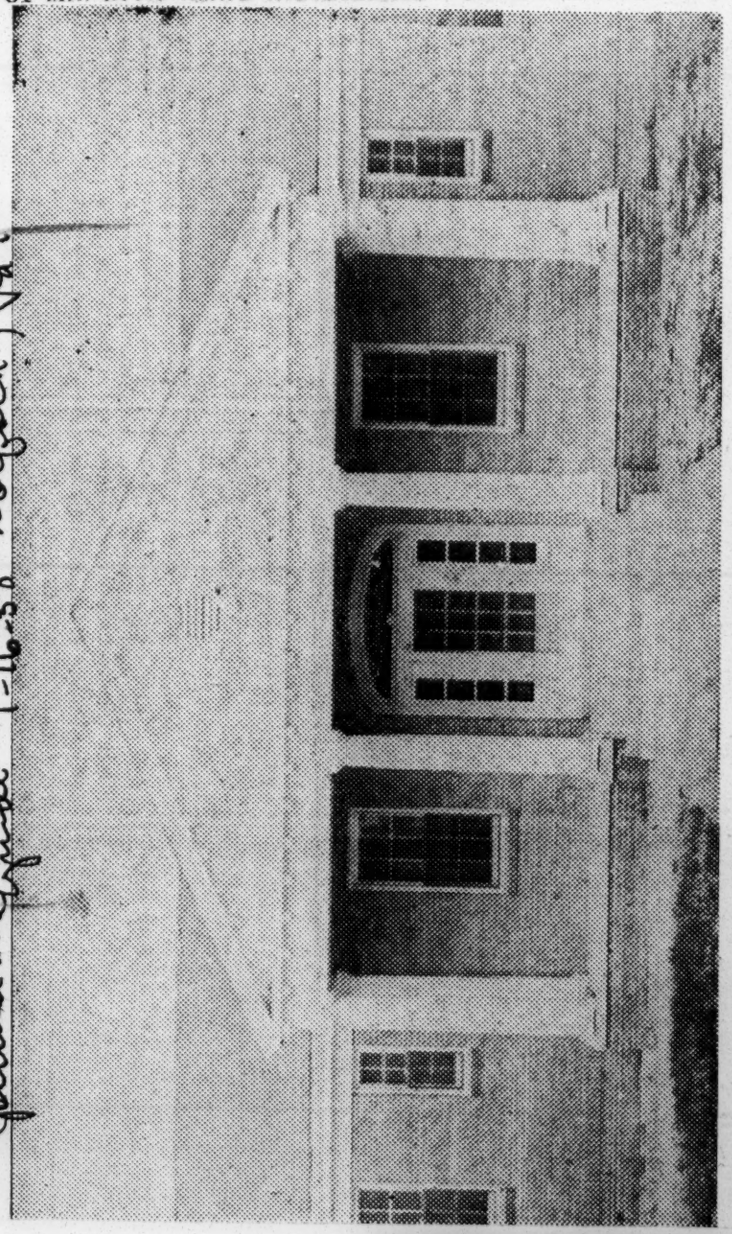
NEGRO HOSPITAL IS FINISHED



PLAN DEDICATION—The Good Shepherd 40-bed hospital for negroes, constructed with $25,000 raised by Episcopalians of Pennsylvania and $15,000 furnished by the Duke endowment, will be dedicated and the corner-stone laid at appropriate exercises at New Bern June 26. Charles Screiner, Pennsylvania Episcopalian minister, will be one of the officiating dignitaries.

New Bern's New $50,000 Hospital

Journal and Guide 7-16-38 Norfolk, Va.



This front view shows the entrance to the new 30 bed Good Shepherd Hospital in New Bern, N. C., recently dedicated by Bishop Thomas C. Darst, Protestant Episcopal bishop of Eastern Carolina. The hospital cost $50,000 and is modern in every respect. Two wings constructed on each side of the main building are not shown in this picture. The hospital project was sponsored by the Rev. R. I. Johnson, rector of St. Cyprian's P. E. Church, who worked earnestly for a long time to get the hospital. (Journal and Guide Photo).

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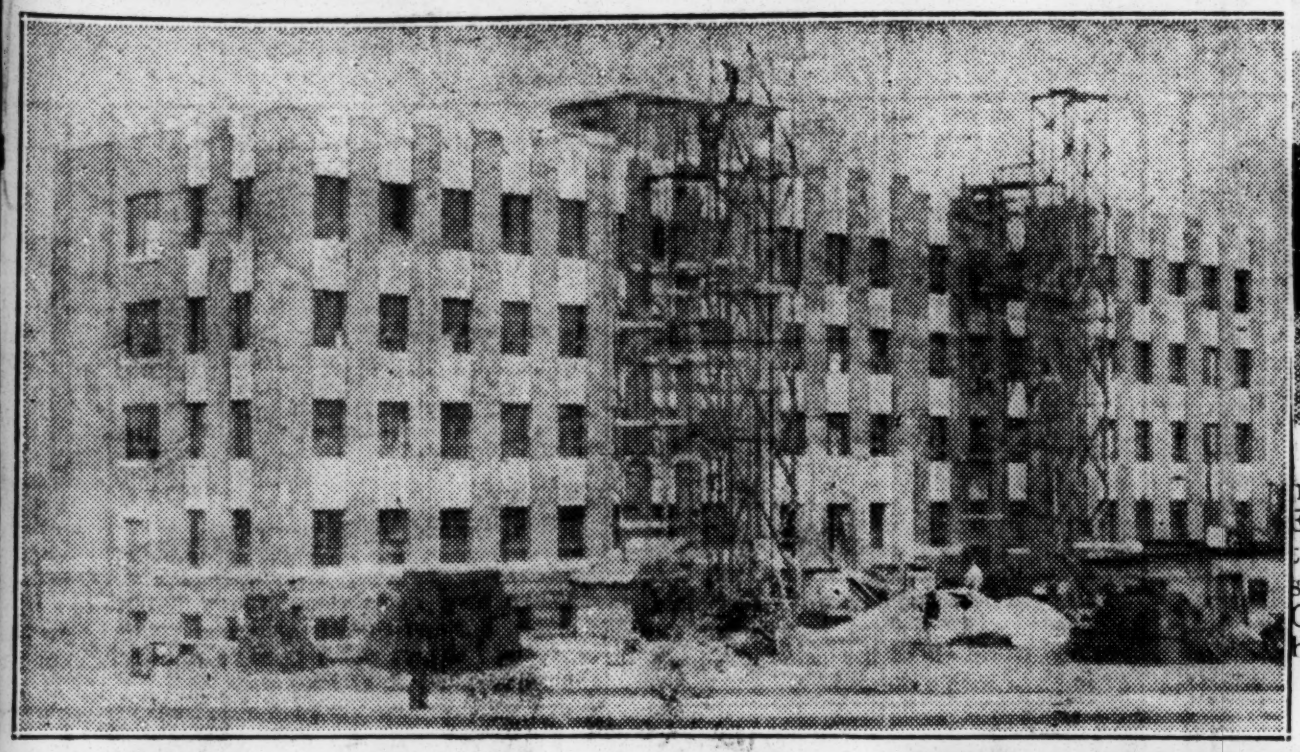

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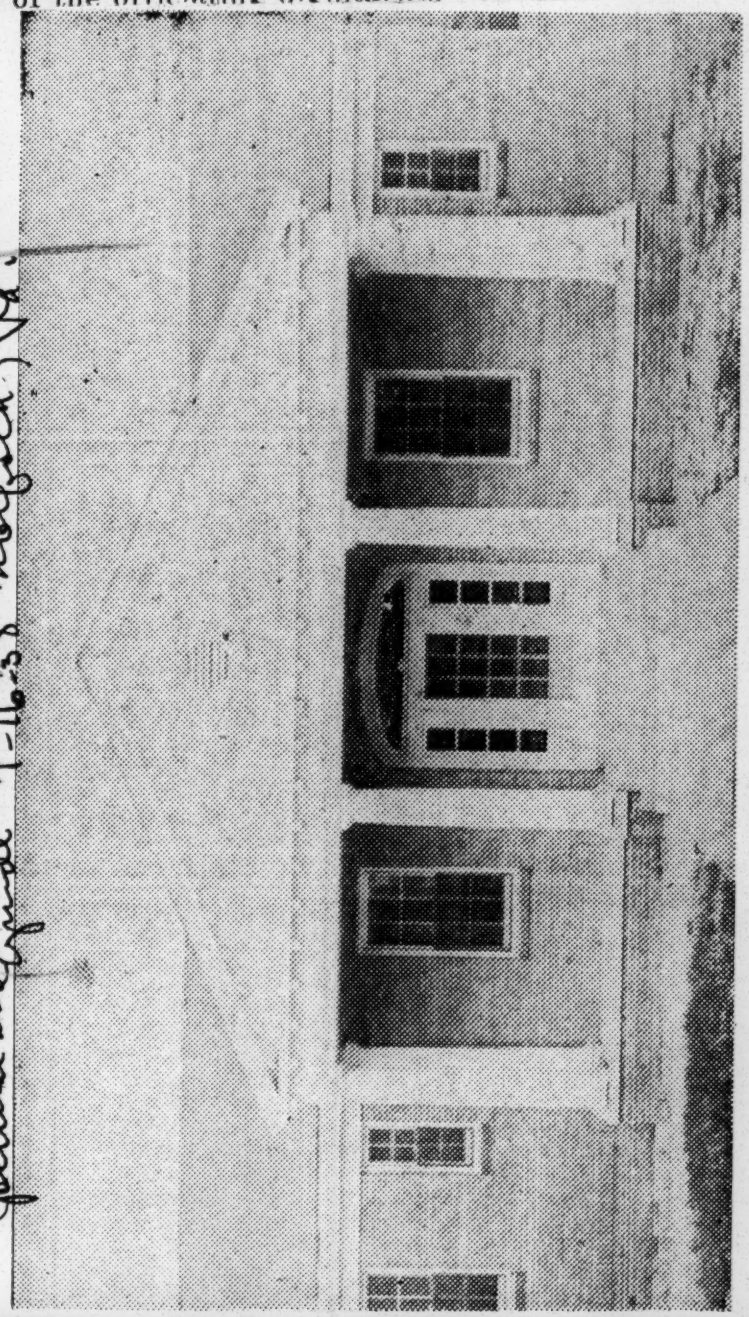

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Pennsylvania.

Hospitals-1938

Mercy Hospital Holds Place Of Importance In City's Life

Hospital Serves Area of 115,000 Citizens; Depends On Public For Support In Its Work Among Needy

MEMBER OF UNITED CAMPAIGN

Prominent Members Of Local Medical Profession Serve On Staff; Nurses School Has Trained Hundreds

By ED R. HARRIS

When humanitarian work is considered, one instantly thinks of hospitals. For in these institutions the greatest number of underprivileged citizens of any community find surcease from the many aches and pains that the human body is heir to.

Here in Philadelphia one of the most widely known of Negro social-work institutions is Mercy Hospital and School for Nurses, at 50th street and Woodland avenue. For years now, since its humble beginning in a South Philadelphia house, the hospital has been a Philadelphia institution in every sense of the word.

Merits Its Place

As the only Negro hospital in Pennsylvania where for many years Negro doctors could secure hospital training so necessary to their acquiring of the right to call themselves physicians, it has fulfilled an important trust. But as essential as this is, it fills a much more responsible position in its work among the thousands of people who each year pass through its doors seeking medical care for which they were unable to pay private physicians because of lack of money.

Member of United Ef[illegible]

Like all such institutions, Mercy Hospital depends much on public support, support through state appropriations, but equally important, support through community charity. As a member of the United Campaign, the hospital anxiously looks towards the success of the drive this year for $5,416.00 for on the success depends its scope of work, for the ensuing year.

Should one be interested in trying to ascertain the importance of the hospital in the civic life of the community and if the figures of attendance in the clinics each year (the number reaches into thousands) are not convincing enough, one has merely to look over the "hospital zone map" of the Philadelphia police department. This map outlines the areas which each hospital in the city is to serve. Any accident case, any casualty of work or play, within the area is to be taken to the appointed hospital. Mercy Hospital serves a district of 115,000 people.

Sole Haven of Community

In the vast community of Southwest Philadelphia, teeming with slum areas, reaching into the stretches of Elmwood and Eastwick, covering an area abounding in industrial plants and factories, the hospital stands as the sole haven for any who might be caught in the grip of misfortune.

Every day, several times a day, police patrols drive up carying some unfortunate into the Accident Ward. Up its broad drives trudge mothers carrying their babies, ill from some sudden malady; groups of small boys surrounding a bleeding playmate, anxiously guide the child through the hospital doors. Once in a while comes a more fortunate person, who is able to afford a cab or ambulance service. But nine times out of ten, it is the under-privileged, the poor, the unfortunate who seek its help.

Staff is Skilled

But it is not enough that the hospital be standing there welcoming all who seek its service, the hospital must have something inside. Skilled physicians, able nurses, efficient machinery; all these go toward making it possible for the hospital to fulfill the trust it bears.

On the staff of Mercy Hospital are some of the most skilled Negro physicians in the country men who laeve their private duties to spend hours doing good among the clinic patients, who receive little more than their patients thanks for their work. Specialists from all parts of the city, practitioners with university degrees from foreign lands men whose names are known wherever the medical profession is represented.

Many of these men got their training as internes at Mercy Hospital; training which might have not been gotten in the days when the Negro doctor was not always welcome in the white hospital. Even today the hospital is one of those high on the list for the experience it offers the young physician just out of college.

School For Nurses

On the latter end of the hospital's official name are the words "School for Nurses". For years one of the hospital's principal functions has been the training of hundreds of nurses; these practical and tender young ladies, who after spending so many years in hard and intelligent work within the hospital, go out into the world to carry the message of health and living to places where the average person would not deign to lay his foot. The extensive curriculum, the emphasis on "the best" is one of the reasons the Nursing School has received the approval of the foremost national hospital associations, as has the hospital proyer.

Though limited in means and space Mercy hospital includes among the mechanical aids to the improvement of the human body, many of the latest developments in hospital machinery Included among these are the oxygen tent, so great a help to lung sufferers; a portable X-ray machine, which makes it possible to make diagnostic photographs of patients who cannot be moved from their beds; modern operating equipment. All these things and many others aid the hospital in doing its oftentimes staggering task.

That this good work might be continued and extended is the hope of all those interested in the hospital; and his may be made possible by contributions made to the United Campaign.

The aid of all citizens of Philadelphia is being solicited; so that the faith of the founders of the hospital, many of whom mortgaged their homes so that Mercy might be started, will find greater justification these many years since the hospital's birth.

Hospitals—1938

South Carolina

Spartanburg, S. C. Herald
September 21, 1938

The Hospital Problem

The Spartanburg delegation in the general assembly is engaged in the study of a question of great importance to the people of the county. Many years ago the Spartanburg General Hospital was erected near the city. At that time the building and equipment were thought to be sufficient to care for the hospitalization of residents for a number of years. Year by year, however, the increase of patients progressed and in time it was found necessary to build a hospital for Negroes and to erect a home for nurses.

The demand for hospitalization has grown to such an extent that the present plant is crowded and unable to give desired service. The home for nurses is too small to accommodate the young women who are quartered in it. The heating equipment is in poor condition and new boilers must be installed if the buildings are to be kept comfortable during the coming winter.

Trustees of the hospital have asked the legislative delegation to consider an appropriation which, with a federal grant, will provide for the needed improvements and additions. The population of Spartanburg county has increased since the hospital was constructed. Residents of the county have learned of the advantages afforded by hospital treatment and in greater number ask for service at the institution. It is apparent that such service cannot be given to an increasing number of applicants unless additions and improvements are made.

The health of Spartanburg county is perhaps its greatest asset. That especially applies to the health of residents with small incomes and to those whose incomes are not sufficient to enable them to pay anything for hospitalization.

As we see it the delegation must decide whether the General Hospital shall continue to be operated in its present crowded condition or whether it shall be modernized to meet the absolute requirements of the people of Spartanburg county. The legislators have an important question to solve. We feel sure that they will give it due consideration and we hope that their decision may be in favor of giving to the people of the county a hospital in keeping with their needs and one that will be a credit to this large and growing community.

Columbia, S. C. Record
November 15, 1938

Negro Hospitals To Be Combined Here; Two Operating Now

The consolidation of Columbia's two negro hospitals, the Good Samaritan and Waverley, has been announced by the board of directors of the combined institutions.

For the present, both hospital plants will continue in operation, members of the board said, with the expectation that after January 1 but one plant will be operated. Whether the new institution will be placed at the present site of the Good Samaritan, 1508 Gregg street, or at the location of the Waverley, 2202 Hampton street, has not been determined.

The move was made at the suggestion of the Duke foundation which felt that the two institutions could be operated more efficiently as a single unit.

The new institution to be known as Good Samaritan-Waverley hospital, has been granted a charter by the secretary of state as an eleemosynary institution.

Officials are, R. B. Herbert, president; Max Citron, vice president; C. A. Johnson, secretary, and L. Marion Paul, treasurer. Members of the board of directors are J. H. Hammond, F. W. Cappelmann, Mrs. C. Y. Reamer, W. H. Harvey, E. A. Adams, J. A. Simmons, A. W. Simp-

Hospitals - 1938

Tennessee.

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
January 7, 1938

Negroes Oppose Plans To Change New Hospital

Resolutions asking reconsideration of the "cuts in the plans for the construction of the new Erlanger Hospital and remodeling of the present structure which affect Negroes" were mailed to the mayor and City commissioners and the County Court Friday by six Negro organizations.

Meetings were held and the resolutions drafted Thursday by committees from the Bessie Rideout Garden Club, the Federtaion of Colored Women's Clubs, the Men's Service Club, American Legion post, Mountain City Medical Society and the Chattanooga Colored Community Council.

Dr. P. A. Stephens, president of the medical group, conferred with Louis Bull, architect, on Thursday afternoon and ascertained, he said, that "elimination of the remodeling of the old building above the basement will seriously affect plans for the treatment of colored people by their own physicians, as promised by the board some months ago."

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
January 21, 1938

Negroes Ask More Hospital Money

Drs. P. A. Stephens and W. A. Thompson, colored, called on County Judge Pro Tem C. E. Camp Friday and asked for help in obtaining additional appropriations from the city and county to provide up-to-date quarters in the new hospital for the use of Negro doctors and patients.

Judge Camp told them there would be a meeting Tuesday at the courthouse at which the public could express their views on the proposed increase in appropriations.

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
January 22, 1938

Negroes Discuss Hospital Plans

Several Negro civic organization representatives gathered at Walden Hospital Friday night to discuss with members of the Mountain City Medical Society plans to have Negro doctors and their patients included in the Erlanger Hospital contruction and remodeling.

The meeting was presided over by Dr. P. A. Stephens, and committees were appointed to contact organizations and speakers to be in churches Sunday morning, urging the colored citizens to be at the hospital meeting in the courthouse Tuesday.

The meeting Friday night was called after a conference had been held with Squire C. E. Camp, in the courthouse, earlier in the day.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
January 27, 1938

IN JUSTICE TO NEGROES.

The desire of the people of Chattanooga and Hamilton county for a new hospital which will be not only modern, but also complete, was reflected at a mass meeting Tuesday at which a large number of leading citizens urged that an additional sum of $250,000 be provided the hospital committee. One of the most gratifying developments was the unanimity of sentiment supporting a proposal to provide operating facilities for Negro physicians. Judge Will Cummings reflected the feeling of the great majority of the people in this community when he asserted:

> I am terribly interested in seeing these colored doctors take care of their own people. And I say let's do it now. Every man and woman in Hamilton county should be for that. All these Negroes pay their taxes as well as the white people. You won't have the sentiment back of you in the future that you have now, and I say let's do it now and build a real hospital while we're at it.

One of the alternative proposals which the hospital committee had to eliminate from its plans because of the lack of funds was for an expenditure of $43,000 to remodel the upper floors of the central hospital building to provide operating facilities for the Negro physicians. Chairman Z. W. Wheland explained that the remodeling cannot be done until the new building is completed, or about eighteen months hence. In the circumstances, it was suggested that it might be "bad business" to issue bonds now for that particular operation. Chairman Wheland pledged that when it is convenient to make the alterations the hospital committee will urge that the money be provided.

Mr. Wheland and his associates on the hospital committee have been keenly interested in making adequate provision for the Negro physicians. It may be better business judgment to postpone the authorization of an appropriation which cannot be spent for at least a year. On the other hand, Judge Cummings is correct in saying that it may be more difficult in the future than now to arouse public sentiment in favor of what is certainly one of the most desirable of all the hospital projects. The difficulty a year from now would not grow out of the community's lack of interest in the Negroes' needs, but out of a misapprehension. For, while it might be agreed now that alterations would be made for the Negro physicians, the people might feel eighteen months from now that the completed hospital was really complete and that additional expenditures were unnecessary.

The Negro population in Chattanooga has long suffered from inadequate hospital facilities. Negro physicians and surgeons who care for approximately 70 per cent. of the sick among their race have been patient and co-operative. In simple justice, the Negroes are entitled to consideration, and one of the most encouraging features of the plans for the new hospital is the provision which has been made for them. They are members of the community, and their health is a community concern. The question of raising the additional amount of money required to provide the plant and equipment originally planned is a serious one. But if the city and the county decide that it is in the public interest to build, to quote Judge Cummings, "a real hospital while we're at it," the two Governments will have the support of all the taxpayers if they include the changes designed for the Negro population.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
January 28, 1938

NEGROES SEEK AID TO OBTAIN HOSPITAL UNIT

Doctors to Visit Churches for Colored Today to Ask for Support.

Members of the Mountain City Medical society, a colored doctors' organization, will visit the different Negro churches of the city today in an effort to crystallize support for their drive to obtain space in the new Erlanger hospital in which they may treat their patients.

Dr. P. A. Stephens reported yesterday that representatives of several Negro civic organizations met at Walden hospital Friday night and that all expressed approval of the Medical society's fight to obtain privileges in the new institution. In addition to the Medical society, groups represented were the Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, the Bessie Rideout Garden club, the Young Men's Service club and the Chattanooga Negro Business league. Dr. Stephens presided at the meeting.

Earlier a committee composed of Drs. Stephens, W. A. Thompson and E. L. Scott conferred with Squire C. E. Camp, county judge pro tem., in regard to the matter.

Mass Meeting Tuesday.

Dr. Stephens said efforts were being made to have a large representation at the mass meeting, called for 10 a.m. Tuesday at the courthouse for the purpose of hearing expressions of opinions as to whether alternatives costing an additional $200,000 should be included in the hospital plans.

Negro doctors are particularly interested in having provision made for remodeling the west wing of Erlanger hospital. Dr. Stephens said a definite promise had been made by trustees of the hospital that this would be done for the benefit of Negro patients and that physicians of their own race would be permitted to care for them.

The hospital committee has estimated that approximately $43,000 will be necessary to remodel the first and third floors of the central building and the basement of the west wing of the present structure. The committee's report stated that this work could be done after the contract is completed and did not include this sum in the additional amount which it was recommended be appropriated.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Herald
March 4, 1938

HARMONIOUS SESSION

County Court Approves Hospital Bonds and Acts Formally on Negro Doctors' Request

At the special called session of the county court Friday morning the session was one of these "me too" sort of affairs. Everything that was brought up was unanimously acted upon and there was no evidence of any controversy on the questions presented. The court voted to recommend or to instruct the hospital authorities in a resolution to provide for negro doctors to treat their own patients in the new hospital set-up. This action should have been taken a long time ago. There has never been any outspoken opposition to the plan of allowing the negro doctors to have the use of the hospital facilities. They are taxpayers and citizens and are entitled to the recognition which heretofore has been denied them. The court voted uuanimously to proceed with the condemnation of rights-of-way for the construction of the parkway to the Chickamauga Dam park site at or near Harrison. Likewise the court voted the business interests of the Brainerd section their assistance in the present emergency at the Missionary Ridge tunnel. The importance of emergency repairs are to be urged upon the state highway commissioner as well as the plan for permanent repairs. The session of the court was a harmonious one, and there wasn't a cross word spoken for the duration of the session.

Chattanooga Tenn. News
January 25, 1938

Cummings Approves Move For More Hospital Money

Assures Supporters That County Will Chip In Part of $250,000 Needed.

County Judge Will Cummings gave his assurances Tuesday that the county will contribute its share of an additional $250,000 appropriation for the new hospital program.

This amount would provide for all alternates omitted from the hospital contract. If the $250,000 is provided, the total cost of the hospital project would be $1,340,909.

This announcement was made by Judge Cummings at a meeting on Tuesday of hospital supporters at the Courthouse.

With Cummings' assurance of County support, those present voted to ask the City to provide its share of the $250,000, and, if possible, to secure an additional 45 per cent grant from the PWA.

The $250,000 is $50,000 more than was asked by the hospital building commission, and will help provide facilities for Negro practitioners.

WHELAND AGREES

Chairman Z. W. Wheland of the building committee agreed to revise recommendations to the two local governments in which an additional $200,000 was requested.

He listed these alternates that would be included if the $250,000 is provided:

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Remodeling of basement for clinic, $26,204.16, or a total cost for the two of $45,187.08.

Mr. Wheland explained that the additional amount, the difference between this total and the added $50,000 could be used in providing more equipment for the institution.

There were about fifty citizens present at the meeting, over half of whom were representatives of the colored race.

Dr. John B. Steele, who has for years carried on the fight for a new hospital for the Chattanooga and Hamilton County Medical Society, indorsed the appeal of the Negroes for better hospital facilities.

DEMANDS AID

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With this statement, greeted by enthusiastic applause, the entire trend of the meeting changed. Somewhat surprised at the judge's enthusiasm, members of the building commission sat back with broad smiles on their faces at the hope of getting more money than they had recommended.

SUGGESTS LOAN

It was at the suggestion of Kenneth Whitaker, city Federal relief representative, that the assembly agreed to request an additional PWA allotment. Whitaker said there was a possibility of receiving an additional $112,500 Federal allotment. On the suggestion of Judge Cummings, he was named to take the matter up with the proper authorities.

Squire C. E. Camp, judge pro tem., who called the group together, presided.

Others who spoke indorsing the move to complete the program in full included L. J. Wilhoite, Mark K. Wilson, George Fillauer, representing the Chattanooga druggists; J. B. Ragon, Jr., the Rev. R. W. Selman, representing the Chattanooga Baptist Pastors' Association, and many others. Representatives of the colored delegation who took the lead in the discussions included Dr. W. A. Thompson, chairman of the hospital committee of the colored doctors' association, and Dr. P. A. Stephens, president of this organization.

Leaders in the hospital movement will next carry their appeal to the City Commission when Mayor E. D. Bass returns from a vacation.

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Doctors in private practice in Nashville will affiliate with the institution in caring for its patients.

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Already this young institution enjoys a patronage from the principal cities of the United States. The medical care, physiotheraphy, the restful atmosphere and the personal care given by the attendants have earned for it this nation-wide clientele.

The Riverside Sanitarium, the only one operated by the race, is a link in the great chain of noted sanitariums operated by Seventh-Day Adventists all over the world. Dr. H. E. Ford is its manager.

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Memphis, Tenn., Com'rcial Appeal
April 13, 1938

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Dr. Campbell is working on plans for raising the money for the hospital's construction and operating cost, Mr. Lewis said.

Four to One Ratio

"For every crippled white person in the Memphis territory, there are four crippled negroes," the surgeon has told Mr. Lewis. No definite plans for the hospital have been made, but at least $50,000 besides the construction cost will be needed for its operation. Dr. Campbell was in Nashville yesterday and could not attend the meeting.

Mr. Lewis, one of three speakers on the educational program, featuring "Community Service," Rotary objective, called the Memphis club's community service activities "the most outstanding in the world," primarily because of the work done at the Hospital for Crippled Adults.

Since the institution was established 14 years ago, 3000 patients have been treated, he added.

Only Five Have Died

Only five deaths have occurred, and the average number of patients treated at the hospital daily has grown from 25 in 1935 to 54 at the present time. For the past two years Memphis Rotarians have contributed $10,000 annually to the hospital.

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The background and life philosophy of teachers molding the sentiments and ideals of youth today are far more important than the degrees of learning they possess, Dr Charles E. Diehl, president of Southwestern, said in his discussion of Rotary's "Responsibility to Youth."

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"In the early history of our country, schools were founded on religion and morals are being soft-pedaled in our schools and colleges," he said. "We have spent vast sums on education in the past 25 years. We have gone a long way from the three R's and

movement and Rotary's relationship to the Boy Scout movement.

Horace Hull, president, said.

To Honor Lady in Waiting

A letter from Rotarian Dabney Hull, the club's similarity for the Cotton Carnival, Bombay, India, last week and expected to be present at the meeting Tuesday's meeting. Rotary Annes have been invited.

Harley Erb, regional Boy Scout executive, discussed the similarity of the club's Boy Scout of the Memphis Club on May 10.

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Memphis, Tenn., Com'rcial Appeal
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Hospitals-1938

Tennessee.

Memphis, Tenn., Scimitar
April 13, 1938

MEMPHIS BUYS SITE TO BUILD NEGRO HOSPITAL

Acquires Land on Dunlap For Location of Institution To Treat Cripples

The City of Memphis has been quietly going ahead for more than a year with plans for a negro Crippled Children's Hospital and has already bought more than $13,000 worth of property for the new institution.

The Press-Scimitar learned today that city officials had bought property on Dunlap just west of John Gaston Hospital to build a new out-patient department of the hospital and a hospital for crippled negro children.

The information came on the heels of the announcement before Memphis Rotary Club yesterday by President T. Walker Lewis of Dr. Willis C. Campbell's plan for a $250,000 hospital for crippled negro adults.

Memphis now has two of the nation's outstanding orthopedic hospitals, Crippled Children's Hospital on Lamar, and the Hospital for Crippled Adults on La Paloma. The latter is the only institution of its kind in the world. The Crippled Adults Hospital is sponsored by the Rotary Clubs of the Tri-States.

Dr. Campbell is founder of the Hospital for Crippled Adults and is considered one of America's foremost orthopedic surgeons. Thru the work at the children's and adults' hospitals and the Campbell Clinic, a staff of specialists in this work has been built up in Memphis.

Dr. Campbell pointed out the need for hospitalization for crippled negroes. "There is absolutely no place in the Tri-States to which crippled negroes may turn for help," Dr. Campbell said recently.

Worked Separately

The city and the interests represented by Dr. Campbell have been working separately toward solution of the problem, neither aware, apparently, of the other's efforts.

"The mayor and other city officials decided long ago that the city would have to do something about the problem of crippled negroes in Memphis," said Joe Boyle city commissioner of finance and institutions, and acting mayor in the absence of Mayor Overton.

"There are hundreds of crippled negroes in Memphis who cannot work because of their condition. Unless they are enabled to help themselves, the city must support them. They can be helped with proper hospitalization.

"Altho plans are not completed, the city has in mind a hospital for crippled negro children to be built on land the city is acquiring on Dunlap, just west of John Gaston Hospital.

"We hope to build a new out-patient department of John Gaston and a hospital for crippled negro children. We have already bought five pieces of land for some $13,000 and have started negotiations for the purchase of the entire block from Madison to Jefferson on Dunlap. That will provide plenty of room for the buildings we need as well as plenty of yard space, which I understand a hospital for cripples should have."

When informed today by The Press-Scimitar that the city had plans for a hospital for negroes, Dr. Campbell said:

"Well, that is certainly news to me, and I am delighted. For 20 years I have been pointing out the need for such a hospital in Memphis. I think it is a splendid thing for the city to do.

"There is no reason why one hospital should not provide for both adults and children."

Commissioner Boyle said the city's plans had not gone as far as plans for a building, but that provision was being made for future expenditures to cover the cost of providing hospitalization for crippled negroes in Memphis.

Memphis, Tenn. Com'rcial Appeal
May 2, 1938

CRUMP WILL SUPPORT NEGRO HOSPITAL DRIVE

Shelby County Leader Backs Movement

The campaign to establish a hospital for crippled negro children gained momentum yesterday when E. H. Crump, Shelby County political leader, pledged support to the movement launched recently by the Rotary Club.

Mr. Crump said he hoped the club, Dr. Willis C. Campbell and T. Walker Lewis, leaders in the movement, "will initiate a plan by which such a hospital can be speedily established."

"I have been interested in a negro crippled children's hospital in Memphis for years," Mr. Crump said. "Every negro boy and girl, man and woman has to work for a living.

"They have nothing and inherit nothing. Consequently, if they are deformed with a twisted arm or leg or a bent back, it makes the task through life all the harder—human misfortune.

"There are no institutions for negroes. They haven't anyone to care for them."

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
August 10, 1938

$8,000 More Asked By Pine Breeze

$6,000 Deficit Reported For Institution Last Year.

Citing the increase in patients at Pine Breeze Sanatorium, John Stagmaier Wednesday asked the County finance committee to give the institution an increase of $8,000 in appropriations for the present fiscal year. The County gave the institution $43,000 last year. The City will be asked to match the $8,000.

Stagmaier reported a $6,000 operating deficit during the past year.

He announced plans for remodeling the old Negro building and using it for advanced cases and to house colored nurses.

STEWARD PRAISES INSTITUTION

Col. Clarence S. Steward of the advisory committee praised Pine Breeze as "one of the best run institutions in the country."

The fire hazard pointed out at Bonny Oaks School by the County Grand Jury came up again when W. E. Harrell of the board of trustees asked for $655 to erect fire escapes.

The committee acted favorably on ths request immediately. Squire Hays Clark said he thought the work should be done at once, and Squire W. T. Thrasher said that he thought a WPA loan could be obtained to cover part of the cost.

An increase was asked in the present $23,000 County appropriation for the school. Members of the committee said they felt the City should contribute more than the $13,876 given the school last year, as eighty-five of the children at Bonny Oaks are from the City, and the County operates the school there.

ELDRIDGE ASKS LESS

Dr. J. C. Eldridge, County health director, asked for $14,100 for the County Health Department, $2,260 less than last year. He said that he was informed the State would make up the difference this year.

The committees adopted a resolution praising the services of Matt Gerlach, deputy Criminal Court clerk, who was stricken while at work Tuesday afternoon.

Knoxville, Tenn. News Sentinel
August 16, 1938

NEGROES GO TO COURT IN HOSPITAL FIGHT

Petition for Rights for Patients at General.

Negro physicians took a long-standing quarrel with General Hospital into court late today.

A mandamus petition was filed in Chancery Court by a group of doctors asking that the city be ordered to allow Negro patients in the Negro unit at the hospital to employ their own physicians and to allow Negro physicians to practice there.

A show-cause order against the city was issued and the hearing set for Sept. 6.

Physicians listed in the bill included Drs. S. M. Clark, J. H. Presnell, J. L. Cary, E. F. Lennon and J. A. Bradford.

The hospital unit is under administrative control of the hospital staff.

Knoxville, Tenn. News Sentinel
August 17, 1938

NEGROES SEEK 'RACE RIGHTS' AT GENERAL

Charge White Doctors Are 'Dictatorial' in Suit Before Chancellor.

Aspirations of Knoxville Negro physicians to render medical and surgical treatment to patients of their own race in the Negro Unit of General Hospital at last has clashed with the hospital's policy in the courts.

A suit was on record today in Chancery Court titled "the State on Relation of East Tennessee Hospital Association and six Negro physicians against the City, Welfare Director John O'Connor and Hospital Chief Tom Haynes."

The Association and the Negro physicians seek an alternative writ of mandamus to require the defendants either to grant the privileges they seek or show cause why on or before Sept. 6. The writ was issued by Chancellor Mitchell.

Filed by Huff

The bill, filed by John Huff, Negro lawyer, says the program of the Negro unit of the hospital was built by funds raised by the East Tennessee Hospital Association, the Julius Rosenwald Fund and the city and county.

They claim that giving of the funds and building the unit were conditioned on a program whereby Negro physicians at length would direct the activities of the unit, subject only to the superintendent.

They claim a junior staff of Negro physicians was to be named, and insist this has not been done.

They claim no Negro internes have been named for the unit, and that the Hospital staff has signified its intention to name none.

Claim Rights Denied

They claim they are denied the privilege of treating members of their own race, and that the hospital has made no arrangement for a school for Negro nurses.

White physicians are said to be "dictatorial" in running the unit and denying Negro physicians their rights. The six Negro physicians complaining are Drs. S. M. Clark, E. F. Lennon, G. J. Mills, J. H. Presnell, J. L. Cary and J. Bradford.

Nashville Tenn Banner
October 10, 1938

Hite To Ask Study Of Advisability of Buying Hospital

The City Council at its next regular meeting on October 18, will be asked to investigate the advisability of purchasing Hubbard Hospital to be used as a Negro general hospital for the City in connection with the Nashville General Hospital.

Harry Hite, Sixth Ward Councilman, said this morning that he would ask the appointment of a committee of five to investigate the feasibility of the plan.

Hite said that prominent physicians had discussed the matter with him and were of the opinion that the plan was a good one and would fill a much needed want.

The councilman added that in his opinion General Hospital if relieved of the care of Negro patients would not need the $250,000 PWA project for which the hospital board has asked. The board has asked that the project be sponsored so that an additional wing and an addition to the nurses' home could be added.

Under the proposed plan, Hite explained, Negro nurses, internes, and doctors would be employed to care for Negro patients and both hospitals would be operated under the direction of the present Board of Hospital Commissioners.

Recently a committee of City Councilmen visited General Hospital at the invitation of the hospital board to determine the need for additions and improvements to the hospital. They will make their report at the next regular council meeting.

At the last meeting of the City Council on October 4, Councilman U. M. Williams suggested that Negro nurses be supplied General Hospital to relieve white nurses of the responsibility for caring for male Negro patients. The council agreed with Williams' suggestion.

Hospitals - 1938

Tennessee

Association Moves For Five Rights

Agreement In Rosenwald Grant Is Cited

KNOXVILLE Tenn.---SNS---The East Tennessee Hospital Association, composed of Negro citizens of all walks of life of East Tennessee, filed suit in Chancery Court Tuesday, August 16, against the city of Knoxville because of the rank discrimination against Negro doctors, and Negro nurses at the Knoxville General Hospital. Those listed as complainants are Dr. S. M. Clark, president of the East Tennessee Hospital Association; Professor J. L. Cary, secretary of the organization. Dr. E. F. Lennon, Dr. G. J. Mills, Dr. J. H. Presnell and Mr. J. A. Bradford. Welfare Director John T. O'Connor, Mayor W. W. Maynatt and T. M. Haynes superintendent of the Knoxville General Hospital, including the the Negro Unit are listed as defendants.

Five things are being demanded in the suit: That there be a Negro Nurse Training School established; that Negro Internes be appointed for work in the hospital. that Negro Physicians be allowed to practice there; that a Courtesy Staff be appointed; and that a Junior Staff be appointed. All of these points were agreed upon by the city, the Rosenwald Fund, and the East Tennessee Hospital Association when the Negro unit of Knoxville General was erected.

The Negro unit was completed in 1933 after funds amounting to $84,200 had been raised for that purpose. The Julius Rosenwald Fund contributed $50,000 of this amount, the County Court appropriated $30,000, and $4,200 was raised from the Negro physicians ministers, and laymen. It was agreed by all who donated that the funds were to be used to build and equip an A-class hospital in which Negro doctors and Negro nurses could work with patients of their own racial group. The Negro Unit has now been operating for five years with an incomplete setup and contrary to aforementioned agreement. To-date, no Negro physician has been appointed to the Junior Staff, no Courtesy Staff has been appointed, there have been no Negro Internes, and there is no Training School for Negro Nurses.

As a means of making some adjustment to this rank injustice, Dr S. M. Clark wrote to Dr. H. T McClain, Chief of Staff of the Knoxville General, and asked to arrange a meeting of the Advisory Committee of the staff with the committee representing the Hospital Association. Dr. Lennon, Dr. J A. Alexander, Dr. Presnell, and Dr. S. F. Dunlap. McClain outrightly refused the meeting saying that no such agreement was ever made between the city and the hospital and that he had no intention of recommending the appointment of Negro Internes.

The POST, upon examining the papers in Chancery Court, found listed a letter from Mr. George Dempster. City Manager at that time, confirming the agreement as made by the city, the Julius Rosenwald Fund, and the Hospital Association. Also was listed the letter relative to the gift of $50,000 by the Rosenwald Fund and also co...fir...

Growth of Piedmont Tuberculosis Facility Monument to Its Founders

Latest Step In Growth of Plant At Burkeville Is Construction of New Building Now In Progress

The growth and development of the Piedmont Sanatorium for the treatment of Negro tuberculosis cases is an interesting story. The modern plant located in Burkeville, Va., is a monument to the resourcefulness and inspiration of its founders.

Because of the high administrative and professional activities for which it always has been noted, it represents an achievement of which the citizens of the Commonwealth justly can be proud.

The latest step in the growth of this institution is the construction, now in progress, of a new building which will increase the capacity to 250, including 20 beds for children. With a waiting list of almost 150, this addition will measurably increase the sanatorium's usefulness.

XMAS SEALS HELP

As the yuletide season approaches it is remembered that the work of the Sanatorium is partly supported by proceeds from the sale of Christmas seals. Officials of the institution have urged that citizens of the state purchase as many seals as they can in order that the work at Piedmont may go on.

Prior to 1918, no adequate public facilities existed in Virginia for the treatment of the tuberculous Negro. Several years previous to that time a campaign was conducted by the State Department of Health to remedy this situation. In these efforts the Virginia Tuberculosis Society and the Negro Organization Society cooperated.

In 1916, the Legislature made an appropriation to purchase land and erect a small hospital for the institutional treatment of Negroes suffering with tuberculosis. Population and transportation factors were responsible in locating the sanatorium one mile east of Burkeville.

OPENED IN 1918

The work of clearing the land and remodeling the farm structures, already on the 310 acre tract, was started in the latter part of 1916. Actual construction on the new buildings began in 1917. One twenty-five bed pavilion and the administration quarters were completed in March, 1918. On April 22nd of that year, Piedmont Sanatorium formally was opened and the first patient admitted.

With Dr. H. C. Carter as superintendent and Miss Mary E. Gilliam as head nurse representing the professional staff, assisted by twelve employees, this institution, the first of its kind in the South, immediately began to make history. Th twenty-five beds soon were filled. A waiting list immediatly developed which, incidentally, has existed from that time to the present.

In June of 1918, the State Tuberculosis Association offered $5,000 for a second pavilion provided the State Board of Health would complete it. As a result the Moton Building was built. With a rearrangement of facilities in the Agnes Randolph Pavilion and this new construction the total bed capacity in September, 1918, was increased to 70.

COURSE OF STUDY FOR NURSES

In September of 1918, a course of study for nurses was outlined by the staff. The original class with an enrollment of ten students began work shortly thereafter, marking the start of the Piedmont Sanatorium Training School for Colored Women. It is signicant that this was the first school in the United States training Negro women in tuberculosis nursing. Since 1925 a six-months post-graduate course has ben made available. Since 1918 seventy-four nurses have been graduated. Many of these alumnae now are supervisors of Virginia sanatoria and of other southern States, several are engaged in Public Health and social service work, while others are doing general duty in a New York City tuberculosis hospital. The importance of this branch of training is becoming more evident each year.

During 1919, occupational therapy was introduced, made possible through a donation from the National Tuberculosis Association. This work has continued ever since that time. All patients going to meals and doing exercise attend the classes.

Again, with the financial aid of the National Tuberculosis Association, a course of instruction, including clinical work, was offered to the colored physicians of Virginia. It was well attended and highly successful.

Additions to the professional and maintenance staffs, while slow and few, were made in a successful effort to keep pace with the institution's ever increasing needs. Essential equipment from time to time also was added.

NURSES HOME BUILT

In May, 1921, a small nurses' home was completed; and in 1923 the first half of a new building for bed cases, provided for by the General Assembly in 1922, received its first patients. The completion of this wing increased the patient capacity to 98.

The spiritual and moral welfare of the institution's patients and employees was not forgotten. Early in 1922 the Piedmont Sanatorium Welfare Board was organized. In May, 1923, the Board requested permission to erect a chapel. By the combined efforts of the members of this board, the patients, staff, employees, and many friends $3,000 was collected. The chapel was dedicated in April, 1924.

The second wing to the infirmary was opened for patients in March, 1926. It was named "The Carter Building." The capacity thus was increased to 150. The Negro Organization Society donated funds for equipment of the basement of this building for friends and relatives of the patients, also for colored physicians, who as transients visit the institution.

DR. WOODHOUSE APPOINTED

On March 1, 1931, Dr. J. B. Woodson was appointed superintendent and medical director, Dr. Carter having previously died. During the seven years of his administration many improvements to the grounds and buildings have been made.

To date nearly 5,500 patients have been treated, exclusive of the large number of both white and colored patients referred by physicians to the institution for examination.

Twenty years have passed since the sanatorium was established. The staff now consists of the superintendent and medical director, assistant medical director, assistant physician, superintendent of nurses, dietitian-housekeeper, technician, business executive, and medical department secretary.

Most of those who inspired the establishment of this instiution and nurtured it in the early years have passed on, but their work goes on.

That Piedmont represents a distinct influence in the lives of thousands of Virginia's citizens there can be no question. Indeed, the direct and indirect services it has rendered through the last two decades to a large segment of the population desperately in need of them literally are incalculable.

literally are incalcuable.

Bristol, Va. Herald Courier
December 14, 1938

Mercy Hospital Needs Help.

Mercy Hospital for colored people is asking the local public to contribute $150 needed to pay off some of the outstanding bills against the institution. It is announced that the campaign to raise the fund will continue through next Sunday, and that contributions in any amount of twenty-five cents up will be appreciated.

This request for aid for Mercy Hospital is made necessary by unavoidable delay in making arrangements for the treatment of colored patients at King's Mountain Memorial Hospital. That provisions be made for the treatment of such patients at the latter hospital was one of the conditions on which the Commonwealth Fund of New York assumed the larger part of the cost of modernizing King's Mountain Memorial and making it a community institution of the first class.

Mercy Hospital must continue to receive colored charity patients until King's Mountain Memorial is ready to receive them. Therefore the colored hospital is in need of a little help from the people of the city. The sum sought is so small that any one of hundreds of citizens could give the entire amount without missing it, but the campaign for the fund affords an opportunity to those who can give but little to any cause to subscribe to this fund. One would think there should be no difficulty in raising the $150.

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Ask Richmond Women For Aid To Hospital

Journal and Guide 9-10-38

Norfolk, Va.

Need To Raise $10,000; Women Asked For $1

(Staff Correspondence)

RICHMOND, Va.—In an effort to raise $10,000 part payment on the Richmond Community Hospital long past due, the Woman's Auxiliary, in connection with the hospital campaign, is appealing to the women of Richmond and surrounding counties for the amount of $1 or more.

The auxiliary is calling to the attention of the public the fact that the Richmond Community Hospital is the public's hospital and that at all times of day or night an efficient medical and nursing staff are at hand to serve.

The campaign committee consists of the following: Mrs. Eliza Norrell, president; Mrs. Frances Person, secretary; Dr. Fred Brown campaign director; Mrs. Mamie Knox White, Mrs. Frances Roane, Mrs. Mabel M. Winston, Misses Mayme Daggett, Mamie Beverly, Mary J. Peters, Emma Watson, Matilda Mimms, Mattie C. Booker, Laura J. Booker, Harriett Minnis, Susie Bolling, Mary Terry, Mary P. Brown, Richetta Blaney, and Mary Smith.

Checks made payable to the Woman's Auxiliary of the Richmond Community Hospital will be acknowledged.

Dixie Hospital Seeking $75,000; May Go White

Hampton Reported

Ready to Give Up Nursing Course

Journal and Guide 10-22-38 Norfolk, Va.

HAMPTON, Va. — The proposed changes in the set-up of the Dixie Hospital, whose superintendent, Dr. H. W. Kinderman, is seeking $75,000 for improvements, have led to reports that it will operate a training school for white nurses.

Dr. Kinderman made a trip to Atlanta by plane last week to make application for a PWA grant of 45 per cent of the cost for modernizing the local institution which for forty years has been a training school for colored nurses.

Hampton May Drop Course

For the past few years, the hospital has been operated in connection with Hampton Institute, but it is reported that the institute is planning to discontinue the course in nursing.

This makes it necessary for the hospital board to secure funds for a home for student nurses estimated to cost $50,000 and alterations to the present hospital building to cost $25,000, in order to keep the hospital on the accredited list.

In order to increase the chances of attaining a Federal grant, it was decided to re-word the deed of the hospital—making of it a community hospital.

This new deed adds to the board of trustees four new members—the mayors of Hampton and Phoebus, the chairman of the Elizabeth City County board and the judge of the circuit court of this district.

When these changes were made, the request for aid was made officially by the city.

Most Officials White

Most of the officials of the hospital are white. Should colored nurses be barred from the hospital, it is regarded as probable that colored physicians will not be included on the staff.

Dr. Kinderman said he had no intention of changing the administration of the institution. Colored physicians of Hampton and Phoebus are included in this group now.

Norfolk Community Hospital Approved By Medical Body

Journal and Guide 10-22-38

Provisional Recognition Given By American College of Surgeons

Norfolk, Va.

Provisional approval of the Norfolk Community Hospital was granted in New York Monday by the American College of Surgeons, according to a wire received by the Rev. B. W. Harris, president of the hospital association, from W. T. Mason, secretary.

The announcement was made at the hospital standardization conference meeting in the Metropolis in conjunction with the Clinical Congress of the American College of Surgeons. The local hospital it was explained, has accepted the minimum requirements, but for various other reasons acceptable to the College of Surgeons, has not been able to carry them out in every particular.

Whittaker Memorial Hospital of Newport News was also provisionally approved by the body. Provisional approval of the local hospital was viewed generally as a long step forward by hospital officials and others who have been working over a period of years to have the institution standardized. It is believed that The Community Hospital meets most of the requirements so far as equipment is concerned.

The local facility was one of 2,664 hospitals in the United States, Canada and a few other countries granted full or provisional approval by the College of Surgeons this year.

The ten main criteria upon which approval of hospitals is based are summarized by Dr. Malcolm T. MacEachern, associate director of the College of Surgeons, and in charge of its hospital activities, as follows:

1. A modern physical plant, assuring the patients comfort and proper care.
2. Clear definition of organization, duties, responsibilities and relations in the hospital's constitution, by-laws, rules and regulations.
3. A carefully selected governing board with complete supervisory authority.
4. A competent, trained, superintendent responsible to the board for carrying out its policies.
5. Adequate and efficient personnel, properly organized and competently supervised.
6. Organized medical staff of ethical, competent physicians and surgeons.
7. Adequate diagnostic and therapeutic facilities under competent medical supervision.
8. Accurate and complete medical records, readily accessible, for research and follow-up.
9. Regular group conferences of the administrative staff and of the medical staff for reviewing activities and results so as to maintain a high place of scientific efficiency.
10. A humanitarian spirit—the primary consideration is the best care of the patient.

Norfolk, Va. Pilot
October 24, 1938

Where Our Hospital Facilities Limp

For the 21st year, the American College of Surgeons has just announced the list of hospitals "which it has fully and provisionally approved following systematic personal surveys and the securing of additional information from various other sources." The corrective influence of this standardizing effort is evidenced by the fact that whereas in 1918 only 12.9 per cent of the larger hospitals were furnishing service that the American College of Surgeons considered adequate, the latest report shows that 74.1 per cent of the 3,596 hospitals surveyed met the standard requirements—the proportion rising to 93.3 per cent among hospitals providing 100 beds or over.

In the city of Norfolk, full approval is given the Norfolk General, St. Vincent's, Leigh Memorial and Marine hospitals, and provisional approval to the Norfolk Community Hospital. The differentiation shows where our hospital facilities limp—the point where the structure needs to be strengthened. The reason the Norfolk Community Hospital was approved only subject to conditions is not because what it offers is not good, but because it lacks the facilities and resources to provide the completely organized personnel and equipment aids that the grading authority requires for an A rating.

It should be one of the major concerns of this community to assist the municipally-owned Norfolk Community Hospital—an all-Negro institution— to achieve a standard rating. That should not be difficult. The hardest job is already done. The institution is soundly established, is gaining every year in patronage and collateral aid, and, if the pending PWA building project is consummated, will be in the clear for a future of expanding usefulness. It is all the more important to insure the stability and expansion of this institution because the sick to whom it ministers are excluded from the socialized hospital protection provided by the fast-growing Tidewater Hospital Service Association and are compelled, for many special types of service in times of illness, to depend on this institution alone.

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Norfolk, Va. Pilot
April 6, 1938

New Negro Beach Lease

Theoretically, there is no more reason for farming out the operation of the Negro bathing beach to the Norfolk Community Hospital, than there is for farming out the operation of Memorial Park to the Norfolk General Hospital. The city would be as fully justified in itself operating the Negro beach, as it is in operating Memorial Park—at a current deficit, incidentally, of approximately $3,000 a year.

Practically, the plan to lease the Negro Beach to the Negro hospital has much to commend it. That is so because the Council embarked on the Negro beach project with trepidation—with a kind of mental reservation that, unlike recreational facilities operated by the city for the whites (at no matter what deficit the operation entails) the Negro beach must be self-sustaining from the start. That peculiar mental attitude—purely discriminatory and arbitrary—is slowly being corrected, but direct municipal operation is an idea that still makes the Council uncomfortable.

That being the practical situation, it is a happy idea to hand the Negro Beach over, under a $1 a year lease, to management by a deserving public hospital serving the same racial group. Under this scheme, beach profits taken out of the pockets of Negro recreation-seekers, will be dedicated to the benefit of the Negro sick. It is possible, also, that the institutional auspices under which the beach would be operated, would stimulate patronage. Negro organizations seeking beach facilities for their picnics, dances and outings, would have a powerful incentive to make these occasions a source of help to the city's only race-operated hospital. The new leasing plan is distinctly worth an experimental tryout.

Roanoke, Va., World News
February 16, 1938

Lower House Votes Colony For Negroes

The bill by Senator Morton Goode to provide for the establishment of a colony for feeble-minded Negroes near Petersburg, such as the one the State now has for feebleminded whites, was passed by the House yesterday without a dissenting vote.

Establishment of the Negro colony was advocated by former Governor Peery in his budget message.

At the same time the House passed a bill authorizing the General Hospital Board to use funds left by deceased patients, whose next of kin cannot be found, to provide entertainment for the inmates of the State hospitals for the mentally defective. Delegate King E. Harman of Pulaski, a member of the board, said about $10,000 had been accumulated at the various hospitals, to which the board could find no claimants.

Local Bills Advanced

Several other measures were passed during a lengthy session, most of which was devoted to advancing local bills to their third reading. Among the measures thus advanced was the Stephens bill providing for the creation of a Hampton Roads sanitation district. As amended, the provisions of the bill would not affect a county or city which votes itself out of the proposed district.

After suspending the usual constitutional readings, the lower branch of the Assembly passed the bill extending the time allowed cities to raise money through bond sales or otherwise to meet an award in condemnation proceedings. The bill was offered by the Roanoke delegation so that city might raise approximately $4,500,000 to acquire the waterworks company there.

Hhe Dovell bill giving city as well as county funds preferred status in bank liquidations was passed, as was the Weaver bill allowing operation of candy vending machines in theatres at a license fee of $5.

The Weaver bill is an amendment to the present slot machine bill, which was further amended to require a $1,000 license fee from distributors of pin ball machines Delegate W. N. Neff of Abingdon who offered this amendment, said the pin ball machines were being used as gambling devices and should no longer be exempted from the slot machine act.

Walkways Along Highways

The House passed the Moses Senate bill authorizing the State Highway Department to build walkways along highways provided half the cost is borne by the localities where they are built.

Other bills passed included the Hobson bills allowing trial justices to suspend unserved portions of misdemeanor sentences other than those imposed for drunk driving, allowing trial justices to forfeit recognizances returnable to them, and permitting trial justices to try misdemeanor cases in the absence of the accused; the J. T. Coleman bill providing for the removal of some misdemeanor cases from trial justice to circuit courts, and the Barrow bill providing for the regulation of insurance company agents.

A joint resolution submitted by Delegate C. G. Quesenbery of Augusta calls for a constitutional amendment which would authorize towns to operate as separate school districts, assessing their own school levies and naming their own school superintendents.

The Richmond delegation in the House introduced a bill providing that half the motor vehicle fees collected in cities and towns by the State be returned to those municipalities, which in turn would be prohibited from levying a local motor license fee.

Delegate J. T. Coleman of Nelson County offered a bill that would prohibit changing of a trial justice's salary during his term.

Would Compensate Injured Man

Delegate B. C. Goodwin of Clifton Forge proposed that the State pay Lewis M. Reynolds, a former State highway employee, $1,000 for injuries received while working near Clifton Forge March 4, 1935.

A bill introduced by Dr. W. A. Harris of Spotsylvania would entitle State employees who are members of organized reserve military forces to leave with full pay on all days when they are ordered to active duty, not to exceed 15 days a year.

Delegates Crowder, Spiers, Randolph, Bandy and Miller submitted a bill to provide that garnishments against householders or heads of families shall exempt 75 per cent of the wages, with a minimum exemption of $50 a month and a maximum of $100 a month. Present exemption is a flat $50.

Danville, Va., Register
February 12, 1938

TIME FOR ACTION ON THE NEGRO PAVILION

The Register doubts that it is possible to select for the proposed Danville sanatorium for tubercular colored people a suitable site against which strong objection will not be raised. Property owners in any area in which it is proposed to construct the pavilion may be depended upon to protest the location with as much vigor as if a colony of lepers was to be placed in their midst.

With this inevitable situation to be faced in whatever locality may be designated as a proper and advantageous site for the pavilion, the problem is one that for its solution requires judgment and courage on the part of those who, in an official capacity, must provide the site. The matter has been hanging fire for a longer period of time than Danville is accustomed to take in arriving at a conclusion in a question of this magnitude and importance.

The city is getting nowhere with the project. Council has agreed to finance maintenance of the pavilion a cost of not more than $10,000 a year. This amount, with additional funds that will be available from the state, will provide finances sufficient to operate the sanatorium, in the opinion of citizens who have given careful study to costs involved in the undertaking. The Council has, however, declined to face squarely the issue of location. Until it does, there seems little likelihood of action on the project within the immediate future.

The Danville Rotary Club has expressed willingness to undertake to finance construction of the pavilion. Only the matter of a site is holding up prompt consummation of the proposal. This problem, it seems to us, is not of such formidable proportions as to preclude action in a situation that constitutes a challenge to Danville's health forces and to the city's moral conscience, as well.

Raise $15,000 For Lynchburg Hospital

(Special to Journal and Guide)

LYNCHBURG, Va.—Donations for the proposed Henry A. Christian Hospital of Lynchburg, sponsored by the National Negro Hospital Foundation, Inc., are being received every week from various sections of the country it was reported here this week.

More than $7,000 of the $150,000 needed to build and equip the hospital was raised in Lynchburg during the local campaign which closed with a mass meeting at the city armory. The Rev. Amos H. Carnegie, founder, was one of the main speakers.

VICE PRESIDENT—Mrs. M. C. Rux of Keyesville, first vice president of the Woman's Baptist Missionary and Educational Association of Virginia, attended the annual meeting of the body last week in Edenville. Mrs. Rux is also chairman of the South Southwestern district of the association.

University Hospital Opens Doors to State Doctors

Dr. Lovelace New Head of Old Dominion Society

(Staff Correspondence)

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—With more than seventy delegates in attendance from all over the state, the Old Dominion Medical Society brought its thirty-third annual meeting to a close here last week after installing its new president and his staff of officers.

Dr. T. R. Lovelace of Charlotte Courthouse, became the new head of the society, succeeding Dr. W. P. Dickerson of Newport News, and was installed at the final business session on Wednesday at the Jefferson High School, headquarters for the two-day meeting.

Other officers elected were as follows: Dr. E. W. Stratton, Charlottesville, president elect; Dr. W. H. Roberts, Lynchburg, first vice president; Dr. W. M. T. Forrester, Richmond, second vice president; Dr. W. P. Collette, Norfolk, secretary; Dr. Henry W. Williams, Petersburg, assistant secretary; Dr. A. B. Green, Sr., treasurer; Dr. E. T. Connor, Clifton Forge, historian; Dr. Z G Gilpin, Richmond, statistician.

JOINT MEETINGS HELD

Meeting jointly with the Society was the Woman's Auxiliary, Mrs. D. W. Byrd of Norfolk, president, and the Old Dominion Association of Graduate Nurses, presided over by Mrs. M. E. Rayford, R. N. of Newport News.

The time and place of the next meeting of the society will be decided by the executive board and announced at the annual meeting of the National Medical Association at Hampton August 15-19, it was decided.

With Dr. E. W. Stratton of Charlottesville presiding, members of the society held their Wednesday afternoon session at the University of Virginia Hospital, the first time the doors of the institution have been thrown open to Negro physicians.

Lecture-demonstrations were held in the hospital ampitheatre by staff specialists in the fields of surgery, medicine, urology and dermatology. These included Dr. Edwin P. Lehman, Dr. Henry Mulholland, Dr. D. C. Smith, and Dr. A. H. Kirby.

The meeting got under way on Tuesday with the registration and collection of dues, reports of committees and secretary and treasurer, and a clinical study on "Gastro Intestinal Motility," by Dr. J. A. Brown of Hopewell, Va.

WELCOMED TO CITY

The society was welcomed to Charlottesville at a public health meeting on Tuesday night. The official welcome to the city was extended by City Attorney E. V. Walker representing Mayor W. Dan Haden.

"The City of Charlottesville feels honored by the presence of these doctors and nurses not only because of who they are, but because of the great work they are doing," Mr. Walker declared.

Lack of Doctors In State Hospitals Is Deplored

Speaking from the subject, "What Part shall the Nurse have in the Eradication of Syphilis," Miss Olga Boothe, R. N., technician in the Norfolk Public Clinic, declared that the nurse must be conscious of her obligation as a health teacher, and as such must see to it that syphilis is brought out into the open.

"It is the nurse's duty," Miss Booth said, "to enlighten everyone and point out its dangers." Greetings from the Woman's auxiliary were brought by Mrs. Byrd. Music was furnished by the Jefferson High School Glee Club.

PAY TRIBUTE TO DEAD

Members of the Society paused in a minute of silent prayer at their final business session on Wednesday evening in honor of the memory of Dr. A. N. Dixon and E. R. Jefferson of Richmond, who died during the year.

A total of $397 was reported as income from all sources in the report of Dr. Collette, secretary. A special committee in charge of making arrangements to entertain the annual meeting of the National Medical Association at Hampton in August, reported a total of $461 raised for the purpose thus far. Dr. G. Hamilton Francis of Norfolk is chairman of the committee, Dr. A. T. Scott, Hampton, secretary, and Dr. W. P. Dickerson, Newport News, treasurer.

One of the major problems confronting Negro physicians in Virginia is the difficulty in getting into city and state hospitals, Dr. John A. Poulson of Winchester, Va. told members of the society at the Tuesday afternoon session.

Dr. Poulson suggested that the society's executive board "get busy and fight for proper recognition of the colored physician in Virginia."

OTHER FEATURES

Other features of the Tuesday afternoon session were, an address on "The Modern Management of Gonorrhea," by Dr. R. Frank Jones, assistant clinical professor of urology, and chief of urologic service, Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, D. C., a demonstration on "Artificial Pneumothorax," by Dr. F. R. Trigg of Norfolk, and a discussion of anesthesia by Dr. S. I. Moone of Norfolk.

"Syphilitic pyloric stenosis of the stomach," was discussed by Dr. E. D. Burke of Norfolk on Wednesday. The discussion preceded a motion picture demonstration by Dr. Otis L. Anderson of the division of venereal diseases control of the State Health Department, in which the effect of congenital syphilis was shown, as well as its relation to pregnancy; its treatment in early and late stages, and syphilis in relation to marriage.

Dr. Anderson was introduced by Dr. D. W. Byrd of Norfolk, chairman of the executive committee and director of the Norfolk Public Clinic.

The history of the Old Dominion Medical Society was traced by Dr. W. P. Dickerson, retiring president, in his annual address delivered at the health meeting on Tuesday night.

Deploring the fact that there are no Negro physicians on the staffs of any of the state hospitals, including the Piedmont Sanatorium and Central State Hospital, Dr. Dickerson urged an intelligent use of the ballot as one means of effecting a remedy.

He paid tribute to Dr. Byrd for his work in the eradication and control of syphilis, to Dr. John T. Givens, also of Norfolk for his outstanding contribution as general secretary of the National Medical Association, and to other physicians who are making their contributions to medical science.

The retiring president referred to the fact that the University had thrown open its doors to Negro physicians for the first time in allowing one of the sessions to be held there, and viewed this as a "hopeful sign."

RETIRING HEAD—Dr. W. P. Dickerson, of Newport News, Va. is retiring president of the Old Dominion Medical Society.

NEW PRESIDENT—Dr. T. R. Lovelace, newly elected president of the Old Dominion Medical Society hails from Charlotte Courthouse, Va.